

**Interesting selections from animated nature, with illustrative scenery / [William Daniell].**

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To Nicholas Pocock Esq  
from his friend the Author





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INTERESTING SELECTIONS  
FROM  
A N I M A T E D N A T U R E,  
WITH  
ILLUSTRATIVE SCENERY;  
DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED  
BY  
WILLIAM DANIELL, A.R.A.

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LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,  
NO. 9, CLEVELAND STREET, FITZROY SQUARE;  
AND LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME, PATERNOSTER ROW;  
AT THE FREE-SCHOOL, GOWER'S WALK, WHITECHAPEL.  
W. LOVELL, MASTER.



THIS volume, as the title indicates, contains a miscellaneous assemblage, formed chiefly from animated nature, intended to present faithful and characteristic representations of such agreeable or interesting objects as have been thought capable of a picturesque illustration; to which are added some examples of vegetable productions, that, either from their beauty or rarity, appear worthy of particular attention. No scientific order has been observed in arranging it, and in making the selection from materials that are not new, it has been carefully remembered that variety is a primary source of delight. But though the matter itself cannot have the recommendation of novelty, the mode of displaying it, here adopted, is not common; for by placing the different subjects apparently in situations and under circumstances where they are usually seen in nature, a new interest is communicated even to familiar objects, and an air of truth given to all, much more impressive than without such local accompaniments.

In executing this part of his task, the Artist has availed himself of his knowledge of foreign scenery, acquired by a long residence abroad, particularly in oriental climates: a circumstance which, he ventures to hope, has added to the truth and variety of his illustrations. And as no information relative to natural history can be of any value which is not authentic, wherever it has been practicable, he has himself drawn the different articles immediately from original specimens; and, in the few instances where that could not be done, such authorities have been invariably resorted to as are acknowledged to be the best.

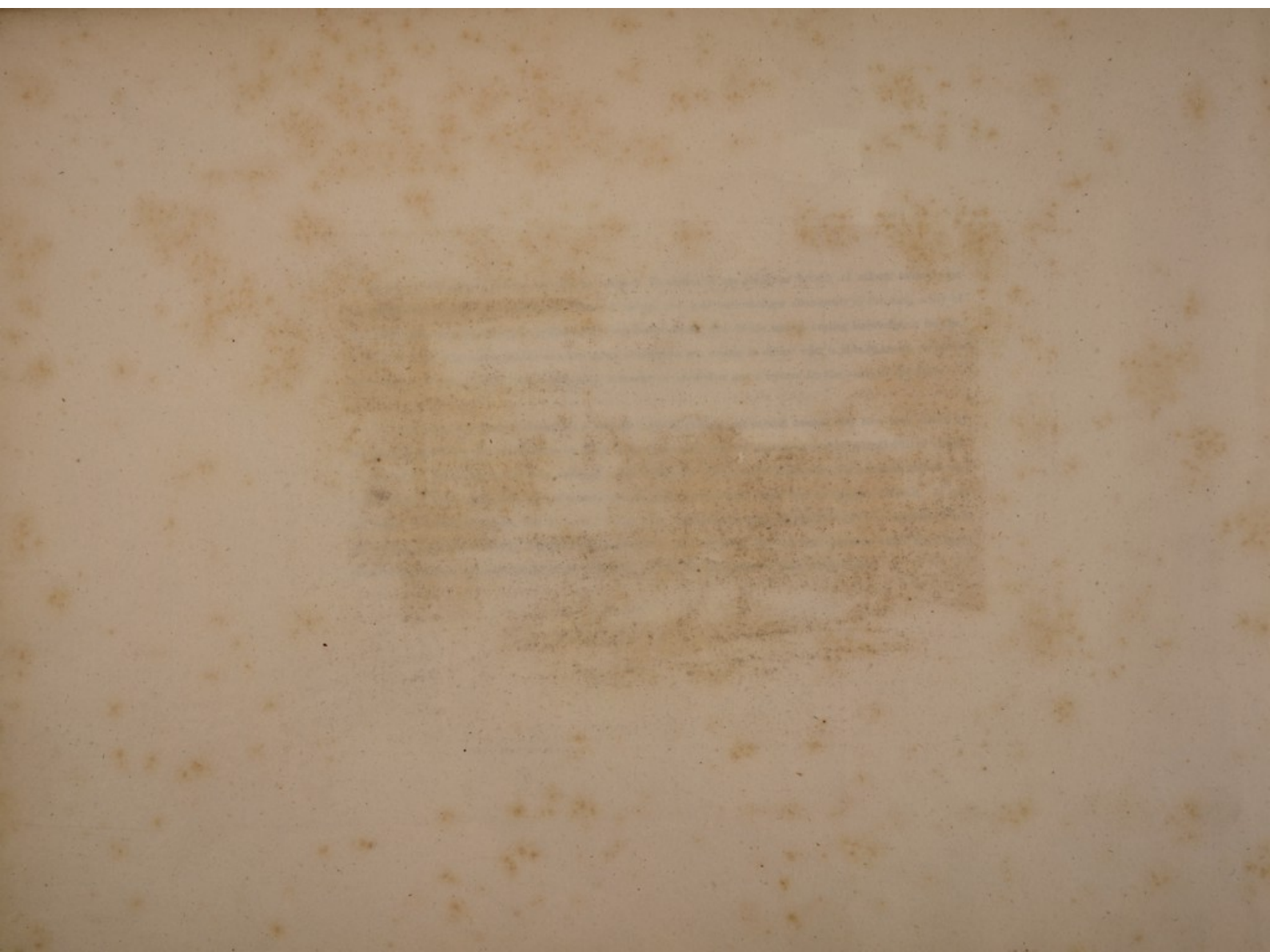
A plan of this kind, it is true, promises no complete illustration of any particular branch of natural history: yet the general view it presents, assisted by the charm of variety, may hold forth stronger allurements to the early study of that science than more profound and regular works; and though adding little to the sum of existing knowledge, it may be, in its effect, both useful and agreeable as a new effort of imitative art, serving to diffuse what is already known, to revive recollection, to awaken curiosity, and to keep alive sentiments of admiration and reverence for the works of the Deity.

To each engraved example a description is subjoined, briefly pointing out in what manner they have been classed by the learned, where they are commonly to be found, and, occasionally, some of their more striking peculiarities of character and habit. But should any of these selections excite a desire for more extensive information, the numerous authors who have copiously dilated upon every part of nature, will abundantly supply what might here be thought deficient. It may not indeed be improper to state, that a concise, though most satisfactory account of whatever has been introduced into this volume, is given in *WOOD'S ZOOGRAPHY*, published in the course of the last year; and to which Mr. Daniell provided illustrations, executed nearly in the same stile, and on the same plan as those which follow.





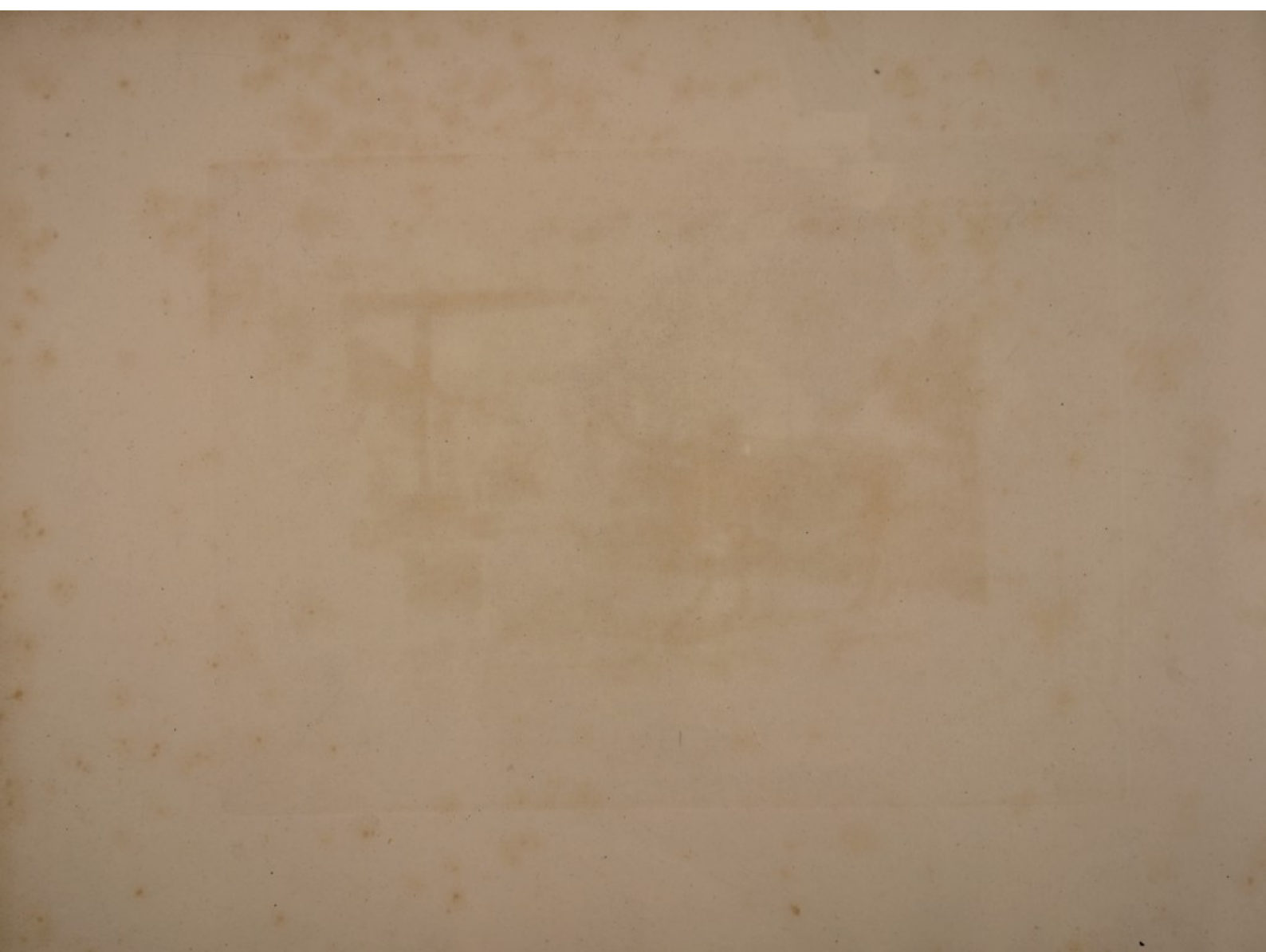






INDIAN OX.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Daniell, St. J. Street, near St. Dunstons Church, London, April 10 1789.*



### THE INDIAN OX.

*Bos Domesticus.* Linn. Gmel.

*Bauf.* Buff.

*Indian Ox.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 1. p. 20. Bew. Quadr. p. 41. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 16.

The Indian ox is considered as a variety only of the European domestic kind, differing principally in having a hump between the shoulders, and a much larger dewlap than ordinary: it is the common beast of draught, as well as of burthen, in India, being used for the purpose of drawing the *hackeries*, or chariots, and for the carriage of goods of all kinds. The cattle used in the cotton trade are very fine: one of them will carry from twelve to fifteen *maunds* of cotton, or from 327 to 410 pounds, and daily travel with this load at the rate of three *cosses* (about twelve British miles), performing the journey in three hours.

To guide these animals the natives pass a string through the gristle of the nose, and connect it with another, tied round the neck.

There are cattle of this kind near Seringapatam which are never housed, being conducted by their *goolas*, or keepers, from one pasture to another, during the day; and, at night, shut up in folds, strongly fortified with thorny bushes, to defend them from the tigers.



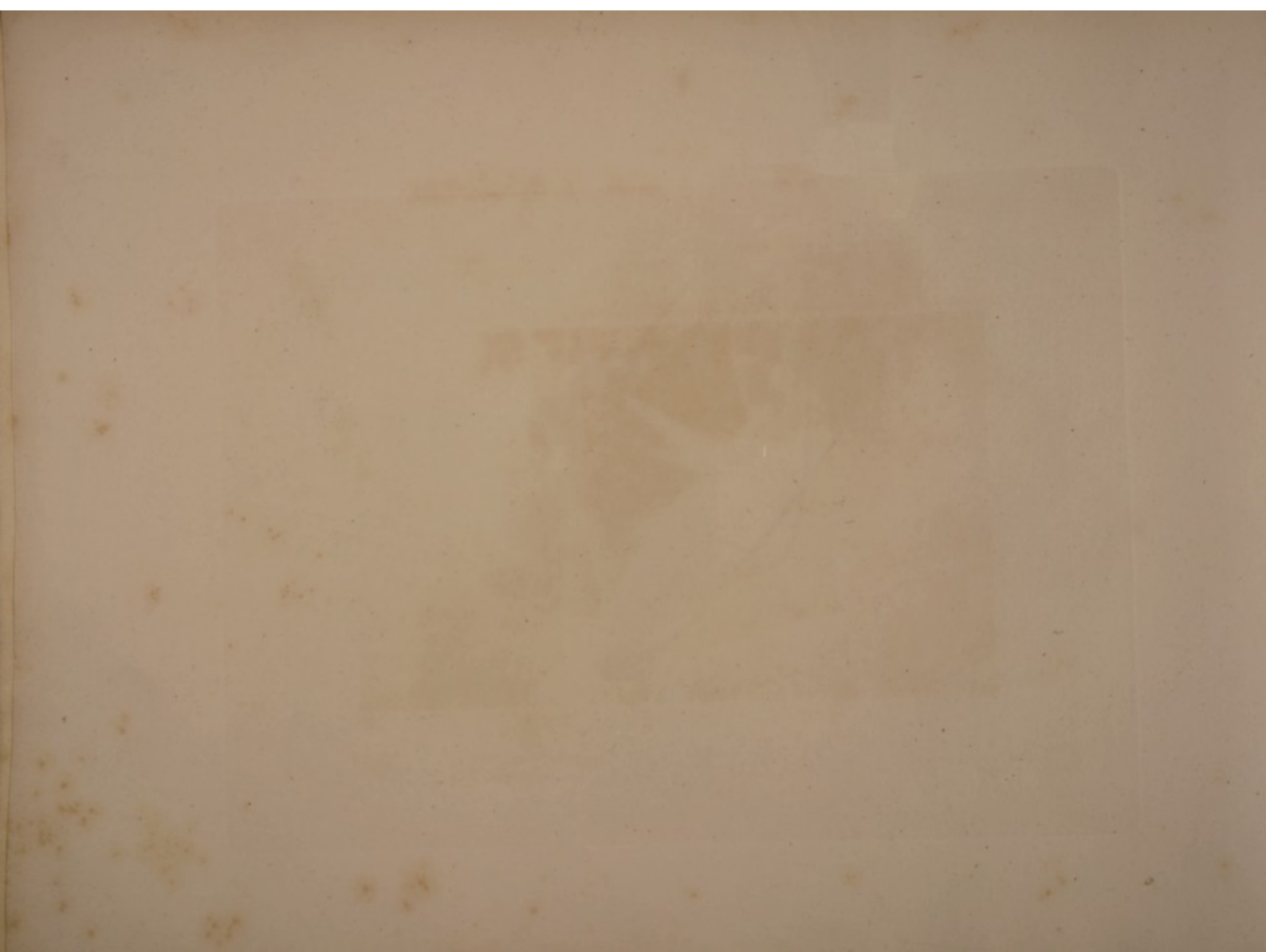




CUCKOO.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W.D. Smith, 27, Strand, near St. Mary's Church, London, April 1849.*





## THE CUCKOO.

*Cuculus Canorus.* Linn.

*Le Coucou.* Buff.

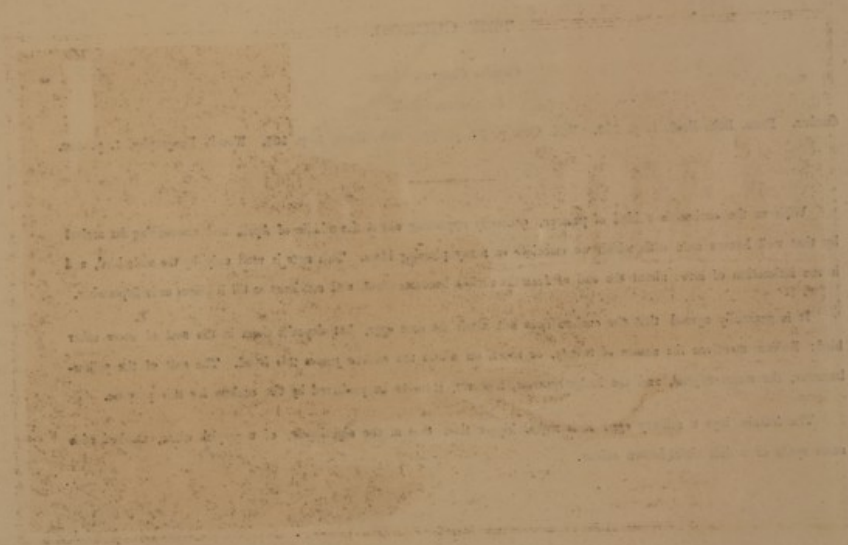
*Cuckoo.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. p. 232. Will. Orn. p. 97. pl. 77. Bew. Birds, 1. p. 108. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 440.

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With us the cuckoo is a bird of passage, generally appearing about the middle of April, and announcing its arrival by that well known note with which we associate so many pleasing ideas. This note is used only by the male bird, and is the intimation of love: about the end of June the cuckoo becomes silent, and continues so till it leaves us in September.

It is generally agreed that the cuckoo does not hatch its own eggs, but deposits them in the nest of some other bird: Buffon mentions the names of twenty, or more, on whom the cuckoo passes this fraud. The nest of the yellow-hammer, the water-wagtail, and the hedge-sparrow, however, seem to be preferred by the cuckoo for this purpose.

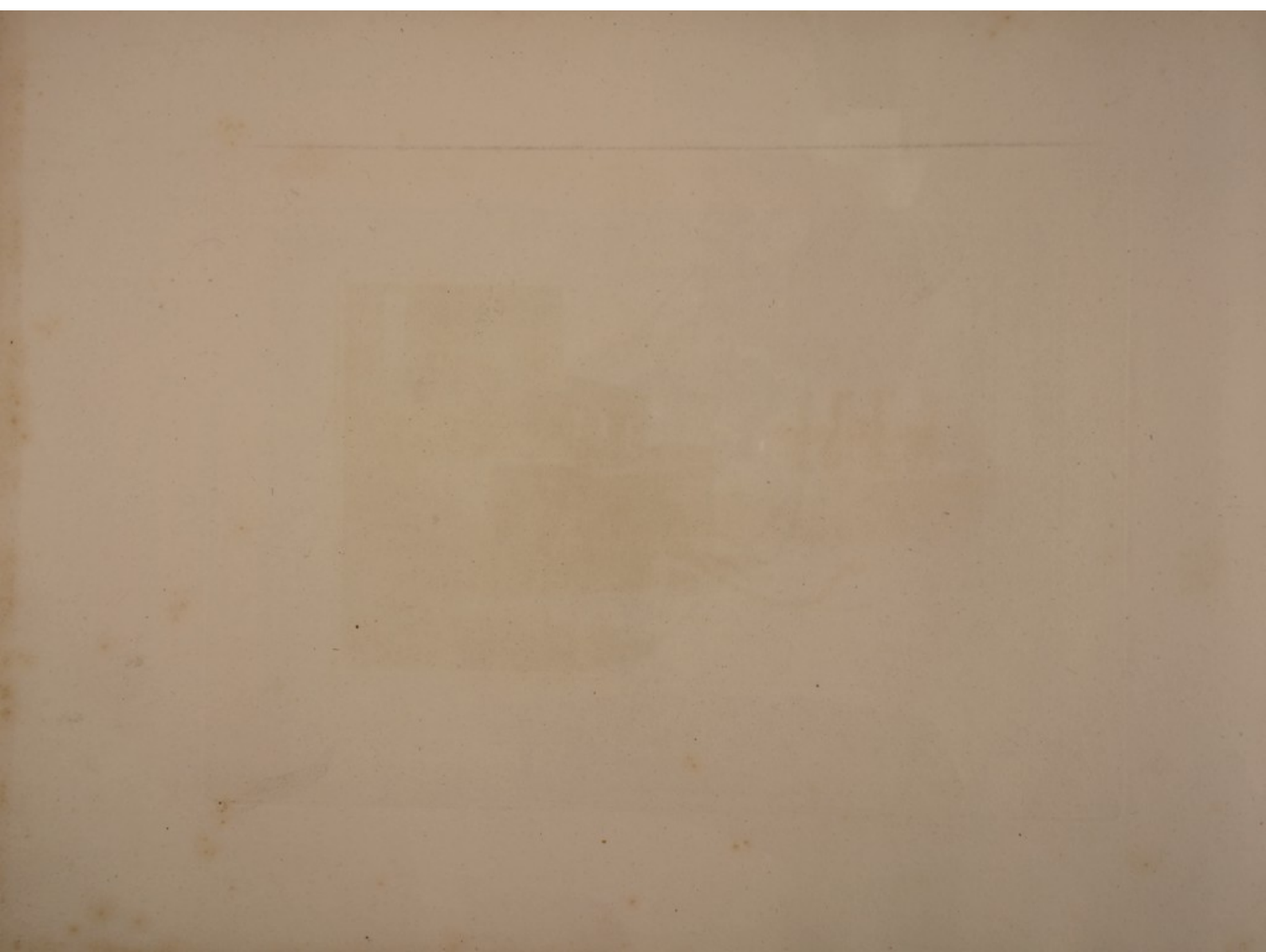
The female lays a solitary egg: it is rather bigger than that of the nightingale, of a greyish white, marked with some spots of a dull violet-brown colour.





CERASTES.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. B. Smith, 37, Strand, London. April 1840.*



## THE CERASTES.

*Coluber Cerastes.* Linn.

*La Vipere Ceraste.* Lacepede.

*Cerastes.* Bruce, 7. p. 292. oct. ed. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 96.

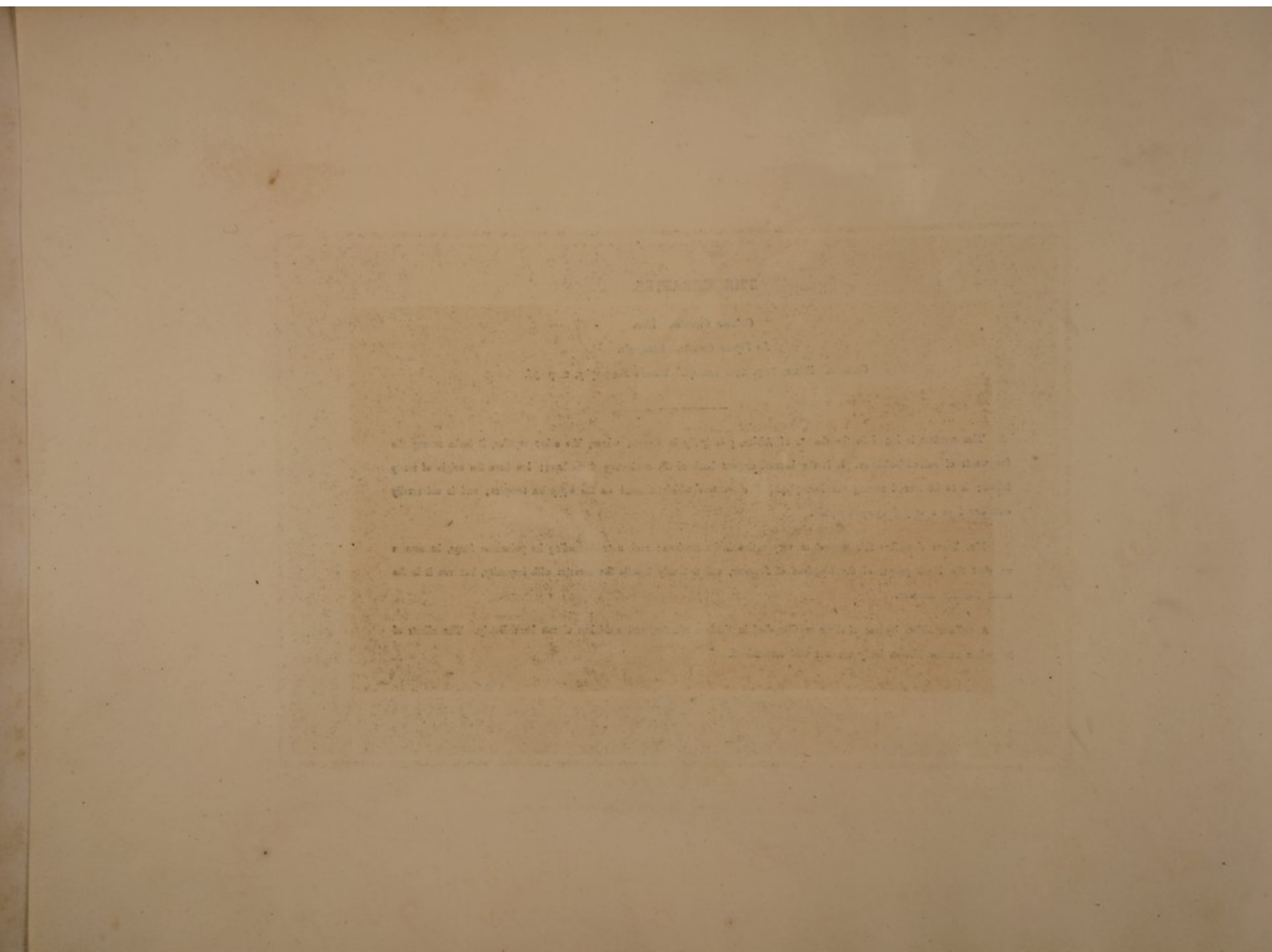
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The cerastes is found in the deserts of Africa, principally in Egypt; where, like other reptiles, it lurks among the fragments of ruined buildings. It is the horned serpent both of the ancients and moderns; has been the origin of many fables; is to be traced among the hieroglyphical characters which abound on the Egyptian temples; and is universally considered as a very dangerous reptile.

Mr. Bruce describes this serpent as very active in its motions; and, notwithstanding its poisonous fangs, he assures us, that the black people of the kingdom of Sennaar, will not only handle the cerastes with impunity, but use it in the most familiar manner.

A pelican bitten by one of these reptiles died in thirteen minutes, and a chicken almost immediately. The effects of its poison on the human body are not well ascertained.







WILD SWAN.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. H. Smith & Co. 15, Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.*



## THE WILD SWAN.

*Anas Cygnus.* Linn.

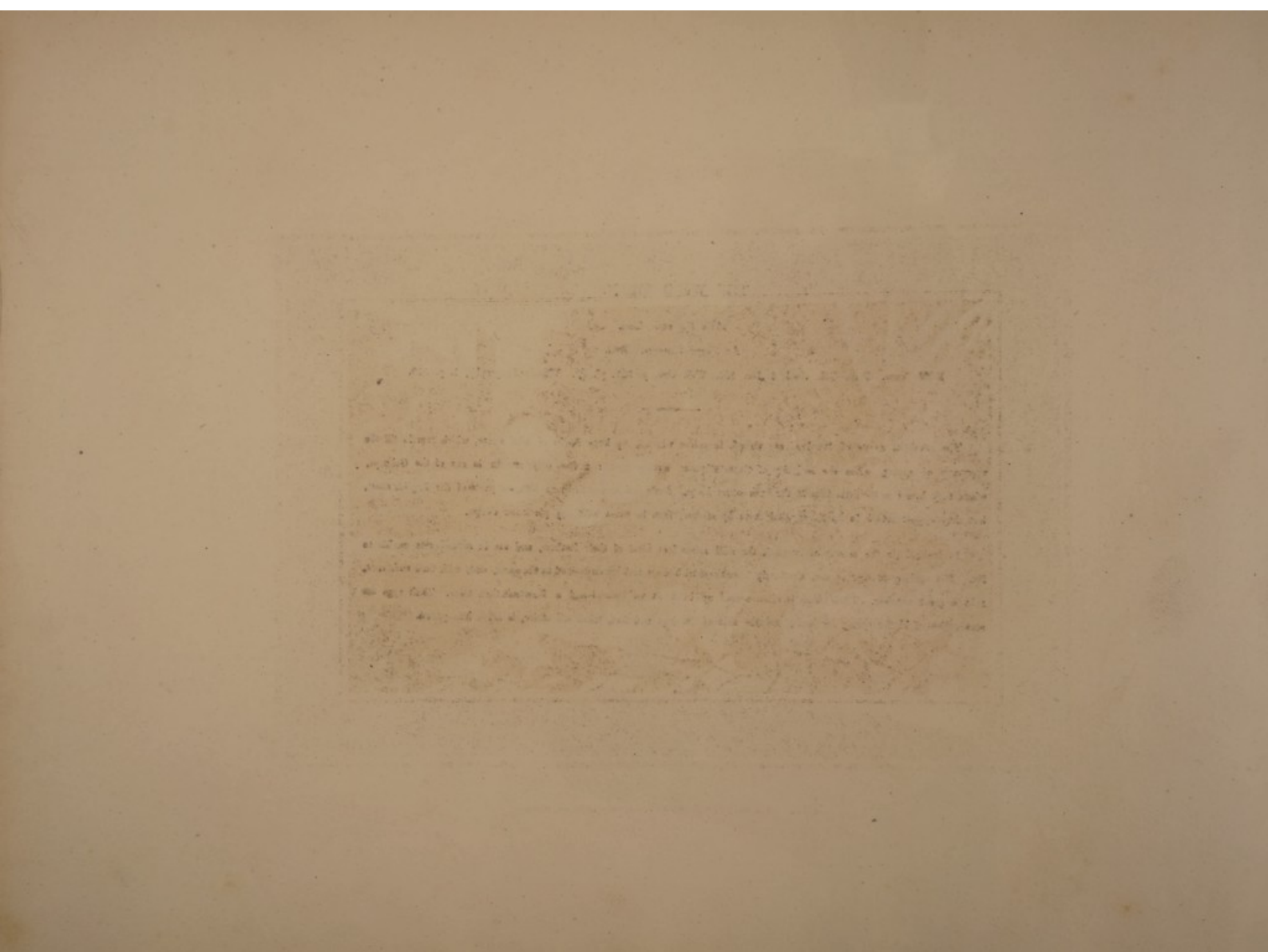
*Le Cygne Sauvage.* Buff.

*Wild Swan.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 2. No. 264. Will. Orn. p. 356. pl. 69. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 530.

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The northern coasts of Scotland are visited, in severe winters, by large flocks of wild swans, which remain till the approach of spring, when the majority of them migrate farther north: a few only remain in one of the Orkneys, where they breed in the little isles of the fresh water lochs. Some are seen at times on different parts of the English coast, but they appear rather to have straggled there by chance, than to come with any particular design.

In Iceland (in the month of August), the wild swans lose most of their feathers, and are in consequence unable to fly. The natives, at that season, absolutely hunt them with dogs and horses trained to the sport, and, with their assistance, take a great number. Their flesh is often served up both at an Iceland and a Kamtschatkan table. Their eggs are also collected in the spring for food; and the skin of the legs and feet, taken off entire, is made into purses.







BUTTERFLY.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Dawkins, No. 17, Great Street, Fleet Street, London. April 1840.*





## THE BUTTERFLY.

*Papilio Brassicae.* Linn.

*Le grand Papillon blanc du chou.* Geoff.

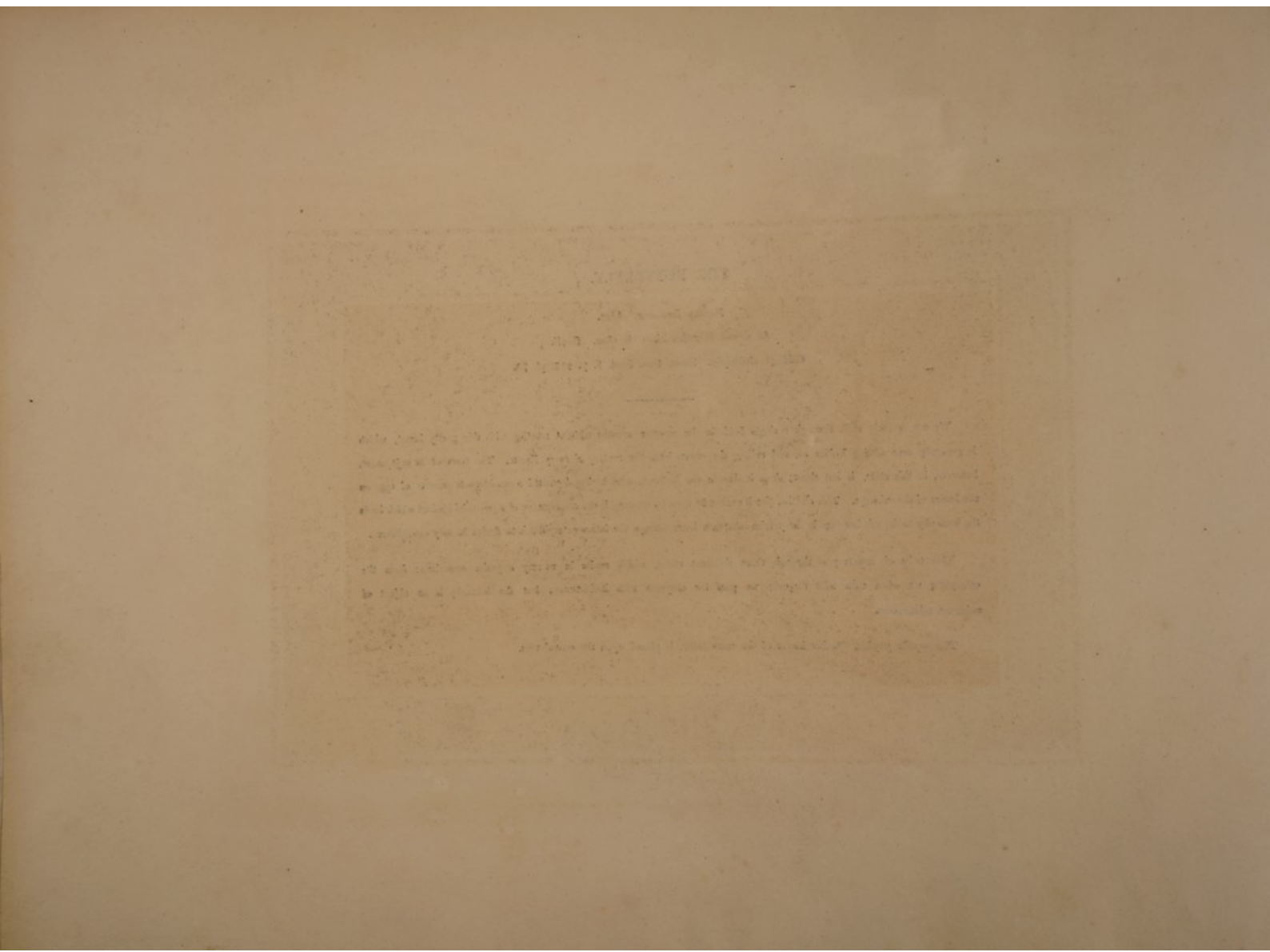
*Cabbage Butterfly.* Shaw. Gen. Zool. 6. p. 213. pl. 70.

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We can scarcely walk through a single field in the summer months without meeting with this pretty insect, which is generally seen flitting before us, and culling the sweets from the nectary of every flower. The term of its enjoyment, however, in this state, is but short; since it dies in the Autumn, after having deposited a considerable number of eggs on the leaves of the cabbage. This election (for it cannot be done by chance), is the consequence of a powerful instinct which leads the butterfly to deposit her eggs in the precise substance from whence the future caterpillar is to derive its only nourishment.

This tribe of insects pass through three different states, which excite in us very opposite sensations: from the caterpillar we often turn with disgust; we pass the chrysalis with indifference; but the butterfly is an object of universal admiration.

The *papilio paphia*, another insect of the same tribe, is placed upon the convolvulus.





BREAD FRUIT TREE.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W.D. Howland, 27, Strand, Street, Fleet Street, London, April 1840.*





## THE BREAD FRUIT.

*Artocarpus Incisa.* Linn.

*Jaquier Decoupé.* Lamark.

*Bread-Fruit Tree.* Sonn. Itin. pl. 57—60. Rumph. Amb. pl. 33. Wood's Zoography, 3. p. 199.

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The inhabitants of many of the south sea islands are chiefly indebted to this tree for their support. The fruit, from whence the nourishment is derived, grows to a considerable size, and its pulp, when perfectly ripe, is succulent, and sweet. The natives prefer the fruit before it arrives at maturity, which they roast, or rather broil, and then take out the eatable part, which lies between the skin and the core. This is perfectly white, and of an insipid taste, with a slight degree of sweetness, somewhat resembling the crumb of wheaten bread mixed with the Jerusalem artichoke.

This tree grows to the height of 60 feet, and is as thick as an ordinary man. Its great utility, and the similarity of climate between Otaheite and the West Indies, induced our Government to convey a number of them to Jamaica and other of our islands, where they have succeeded very well, but have not produced such fine fruit as at Otaheite.

THE JOURNAL

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GUANA.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. Dawkins, 27, Strand Street, Fleet Street, London. April 1840.*





## THE GUANA.

*Lacerta Iguana.* Linn.

*L'Iguane Vulgaire.* Bosc.

*Guana.* Catesb. Car. 2. p. 64. Shaw. Gen. Zool. 3. p. 199. pl. 61. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 51.

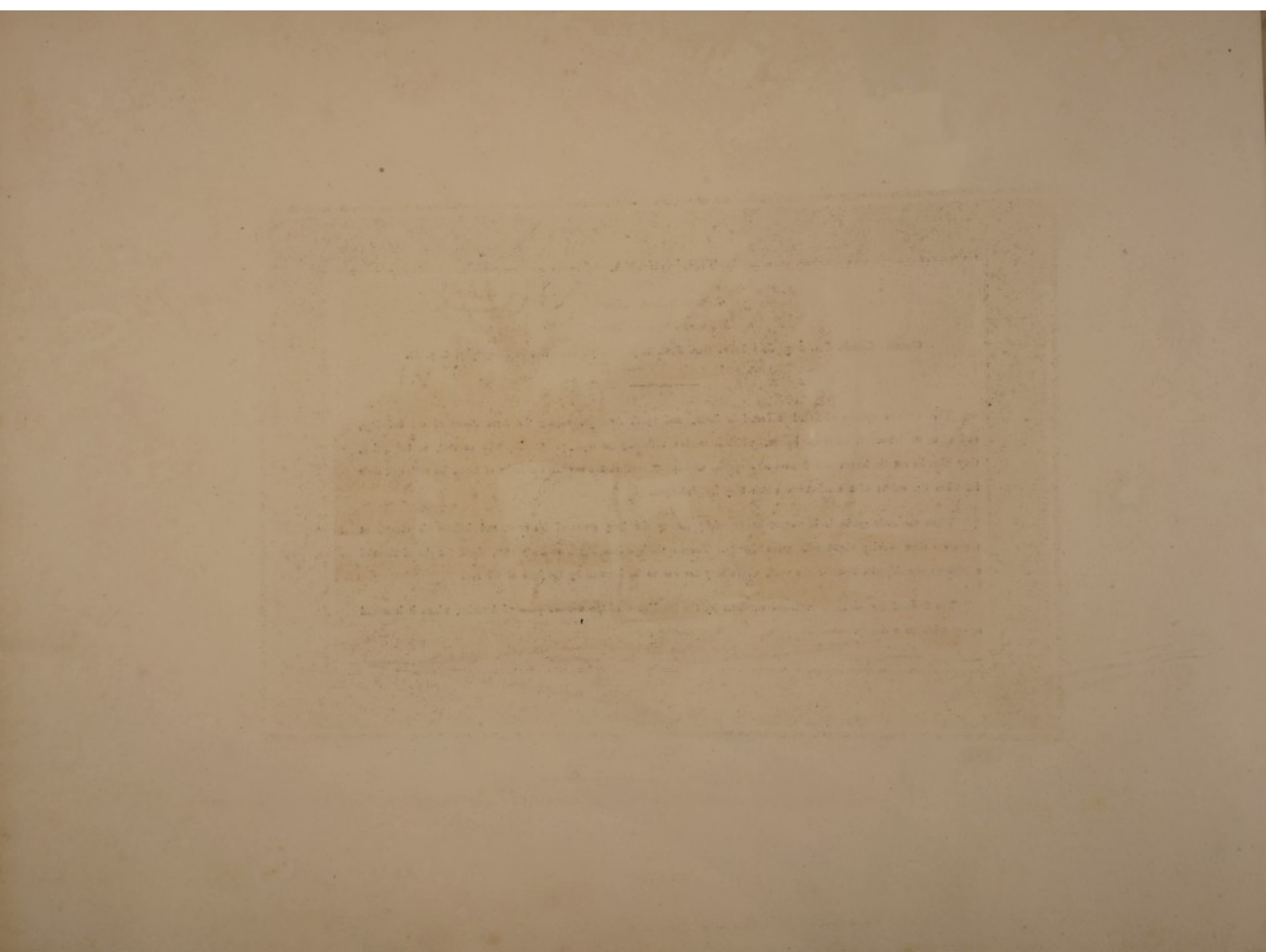
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This curious species of lizard is found in India, and South America, among the loose stones of old buildings, and often on trees. It feeds on insects, which it catches with singular rapidity. Catesby tells us that, in the spring, they likewise eat the leaves and flowers of a species of bombax, and in the autumn the fruits of trees; he adds that their fat takes the colour of the substance which they last fed upon.

When the male guana is in season, he gracefully sets up the long scales of his crest, and inflates his throat, at the same time moving about with great vivacity. The female lays from fifteen to thirty eggs, about the size of those of a pigeon; she deposits them in the sand, where they are left to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

The flesh of the guana is reckoned excellent by the inhabitants of the warmer parts of America, where it is served up at table as a dainty.







ASS.

*Engraved by W. B. Smith, R.S. Published by W. B. Smith, R.S. 10, Pall Mall, London, April 1840.*



## THE ASS.

*Equus Asinus.* Linn.

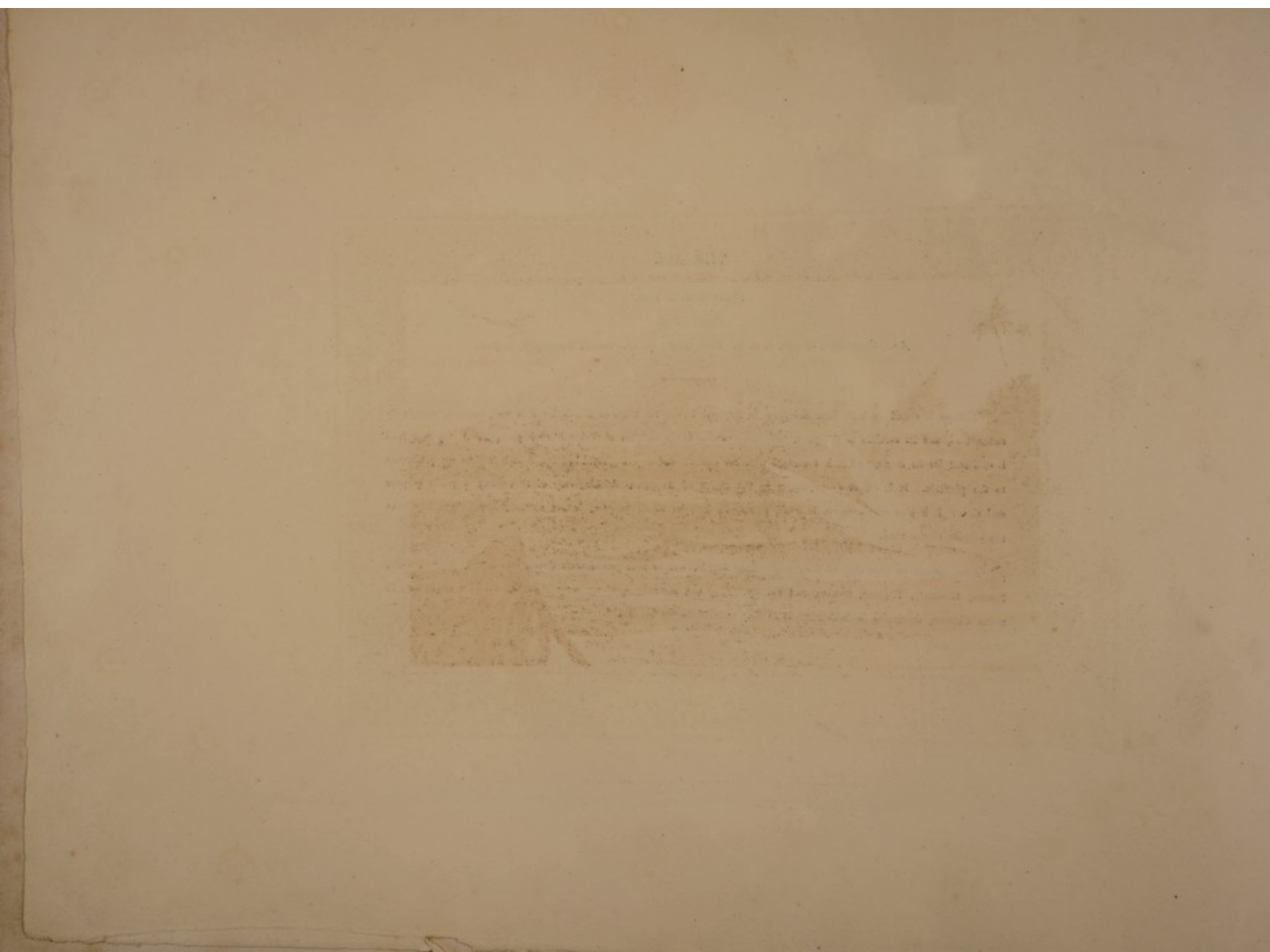
*L'Anc.* Buff.

*Ass.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 1. p. 8. Bew. Quadr. p. 17. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 6.

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The ass is stated to have been unknown in England before the reign of Elizabeth: it is now, however, completely naturalized, and its services to the poor, and, consequently, to the rich, are of distinguished importance. A very little food is sufficient for its wants, and it is contented with the coarsest and most neglected herbage, though it gives the preference to the plantain. It is extremely particular in the choice of its water, drinking only of that which is perfectly pure and clear: it is also very cautious to avoid wetting its feet, for which purpose, in wet weather, it will frequently leave the middle of the road.

Asses appear to have derived their origin from Arabia, and to have passed from thence into Egypt, Greece, Italy, France, Germany, England, Sweden, and Tartary. They are, generally speaking, more vigorous, and of a larger size, in warm climates, decreasing in both respects as they proceed to the northward.







FLYING FISH.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Daniell, 37, Strand Street, Flying Square, London, April, 1810.*



## THE FLYING FISH.

*Exocoetus Volitans.* Linn.

*L'Esocet Volant.* Bosc.

*Flying Fish.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 3. p. 333. No. 159. pl. 67. Will. Ich. 233. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 187.

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The singular appearance of a fish flying in the air has attracted the notice of most voyagers, who tell us, that great numbers of them are sometimes seen above the surface of the water at once. It does not appear that they are enabled to direct their course in the air, although they can sustain their flight for several fathoms; accordingly, they frequently fall on board the vessels which are passing at the time, without having the power to avoid their fate.

These fish make a noise during their flight, which has been supposed to proceed from their fins; but this is not the case: the sound is produced by the passage of the air from the cavities of their bodies, which, in its exit, strikes against a singular kind of membrane, placed in the animal's mouth.

These fish have enemies in both elements: in the water they are pursued by dolphins, &c. and, while in the air, they frequently fall a prey to aquatic birds.

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SALAMANDER.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Smith, 17, Old Bailey, from a drawing by J. G. Cooper, Esq., London, 1834.*





## THE SALAMANDER.

*Lacerta Salamandra.* Linn.

*La Salamandre Terrestre.* Bosc.

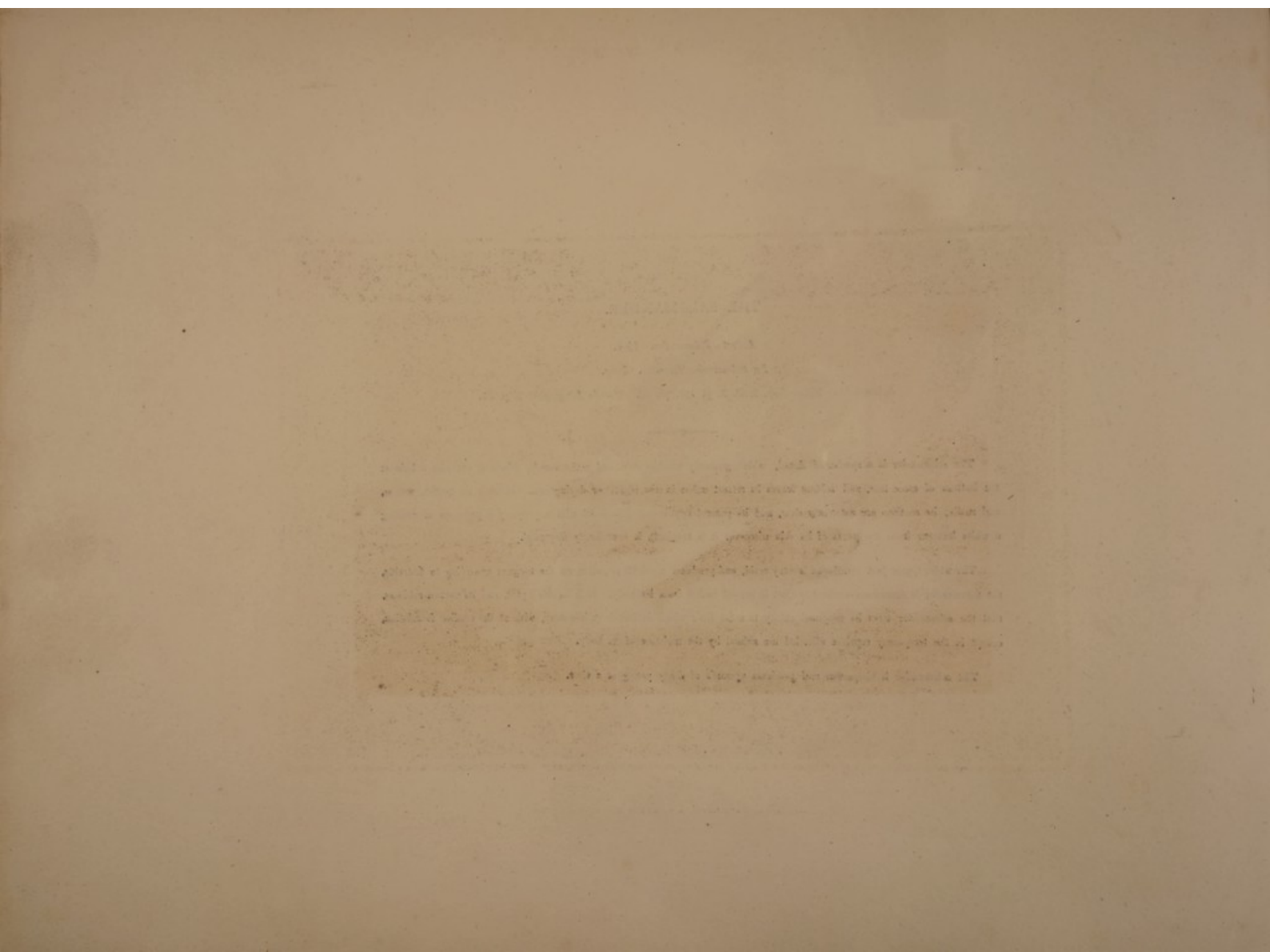
*Salamander.* Shaw. Gen. Zool. 3. p. 291. pl. 82. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 63.

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The salamander is a species of lizard, which generally inhabits cold and moist woods, where it occupies a hole at the bottom of some tree, and seldom leaves its retreat unless in the night, or during rain. It feeds on beetles, worms, and snails; its motions are extremely slow, and its general appearance (combined with a property it possesses of exuding a white humour from the pores of its skin whenever it is touched), is exceedingly disgusting.

The white liquor just mentioned is very acrid, and produces a painful sensation on the tongue: according to Latreille, the salamander is sometimes enabled to eject it several inches from its body. It is to this liquor, and its natural coldness, that the salamander owes its supposed ability to resist fire; which in fact is an idle story, without the smallest foundation, except in the temporary reprieve afforded the animal by the moisture of its body.

The salamander is viviparous and produces upwards of thirty young at a time.





SEAL.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. D. L. Smith, 17, Strand, near Fleet Street, London, April 1849.*





## THE SEAL.

*Phoca Vitulina.* Linn.

*Le Phoque.* Buff.

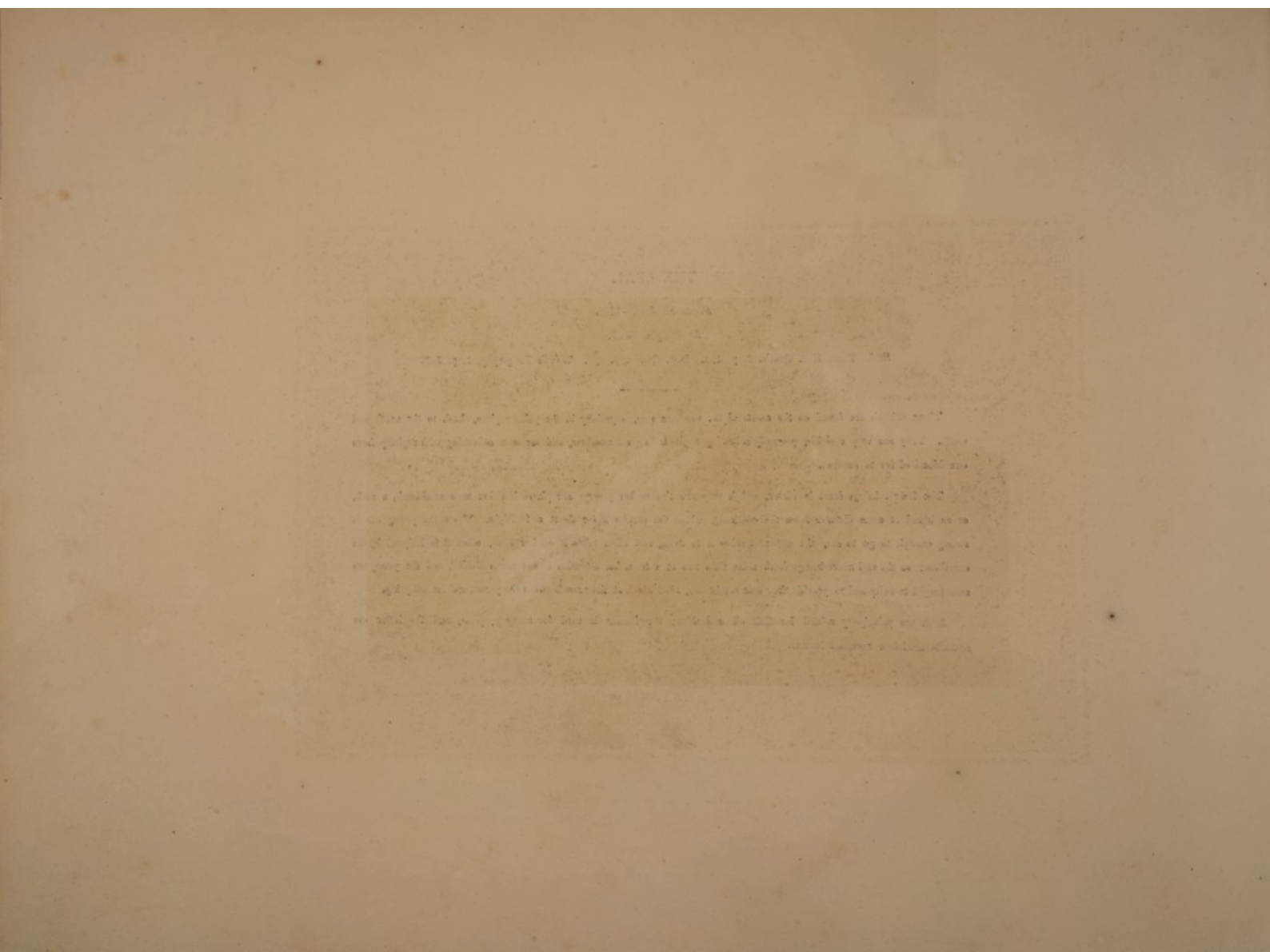
*Seal.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 2. p. 270. Bew. Quadr. p. 496. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 327.

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These animals are found on the coasts of the northern seas, especially in the polar regions, both to the north and south. They are very sociable, generally collecting together in great numbers, and are seen swimming with rapidity from one island of ice to another.

The female brings forth in winter, and is very attentive to her young: she places it either on a sand-bank, a rock, or an island at some distance from the continent, where she suckles it for about a fortnight. When the young one is strong enough to go to sea, the mother teaches it to swim, and often takes it on her back, when it is fatigued by its exertions: as the seal never brings forth more than two at a time, her attention is not much divided, and the young are soon taught to swim and to provide their own subsistence, after which all ties cease between the parent and her offspring.

Seals are principally valued for their oil and skins; the former is used for many purposes, and the latter are manufactured into excellent leather.





DRAGON FLY.

*Engraved, Repaired & Published by W. H. Sturt, Fly-Collector, 17, St. Mary's Lane, London, June 1, 1850.*



## THE DRAGON FLY.

*Libellula Grandis.* Linn.

*Demoiselle Aquatique.* Geoffroy.

*Great Dragon Fly.* Ræ's Ins. 2. pl. 4. f. 14. Schoeff. Icon. pl. 2. f. 4. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 367.

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There are but few of the insect tribe that can boast of such an elegant form, or such airy transparent wings, as the dragon fly. Its eggs are deposited in the water, under which the animals produced from them remain till the last stage of their existence. When this is about to happen, the larva, or grub, leaves the water, and attaches itself to the stem or branch of a tree, where it becomes greatly agitated; the skin cracks, and the included dragon fly by degrees disengaging itself from its former covering, remains for a few minutes stationary, and then springs into the air.

In the summer it is very common to see these insects chasing each other by the sides of our brooks and rivers, and exhibiting their beautiful bodies on the leaves of water flags, and other aquatic plants. This life of so much seeming enjoyment to the insect, lasts only for a short time. About the middle of spring the dragon fly bursts from its obscure covering, and becomes a splendid inhabitant of the air; in the summer it connects itself with its mate, and in the autumn, lays its eggs, and dies.







SALMON.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. D. Smith, 27, Oldland Street, Fleet Street, London. New edition.*



## THE SALMON.

*Salmo Salar.* Linn.

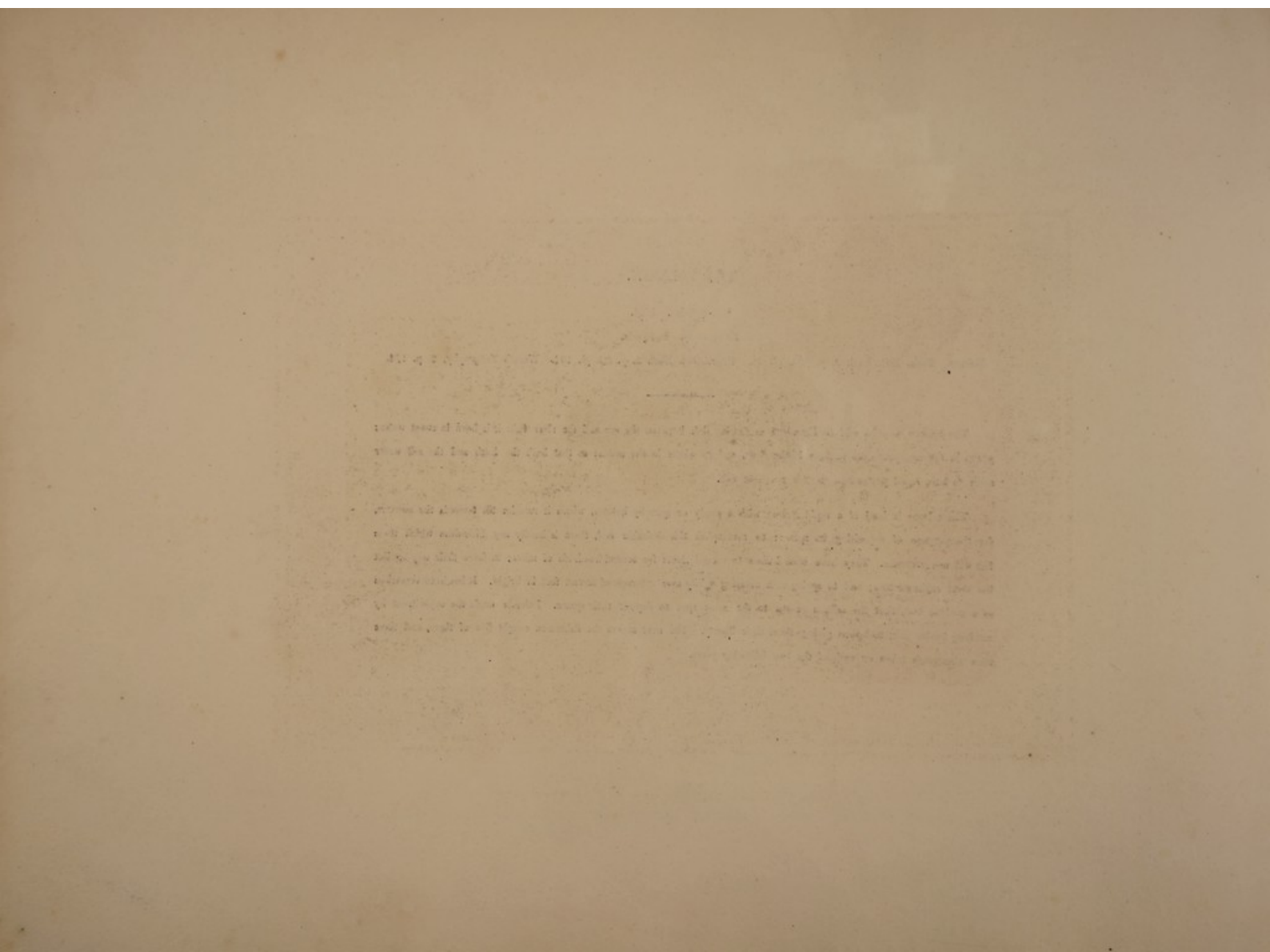
*Le Saumon.* Lacepede.

*Salmon.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 3. p. 284. pl. 58. Shaw. Gen. Zool. 5. p. 39. pl. 102. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 174.

---

The salmon may be said to form the connecting link between the sea and the river fish: it is born in sweet water; grows in the sea; passes its summer in the river, and its winter in the ocean: so that both the fresh and the salt water seem to have equal pretensions to this excellent fish.

The salmon is fond of a rapid stream with a sandy or gravelly bottom, where it remains till towards the autumn, for the purpose of depositing its spawn: to accomplish this desirable end, there is hardly any difficulties which these fish will not overcome. They have been known to ascend rivers for several hundreds of miles; to force their way against the most rapid streams; and to spring with amazing agility over cataracts of several feet in height. It has been remarked as a curious fact, that the salmon return to the same spot to deposit their spawn. Lalande made the experiment by marking twelve fish, and then giving them their liberty. The next season the fishermen caught five of them, and three were afterwards taken on each of the two following years.







LOCUST.

*Designed, Engraved, & Published by W. Daniel, 37 & 39, Oldland Street, Finsbury Square, London, June 1. 1849.*



## THE LOCUST.

*Gryllus Migratorius.* Linn.

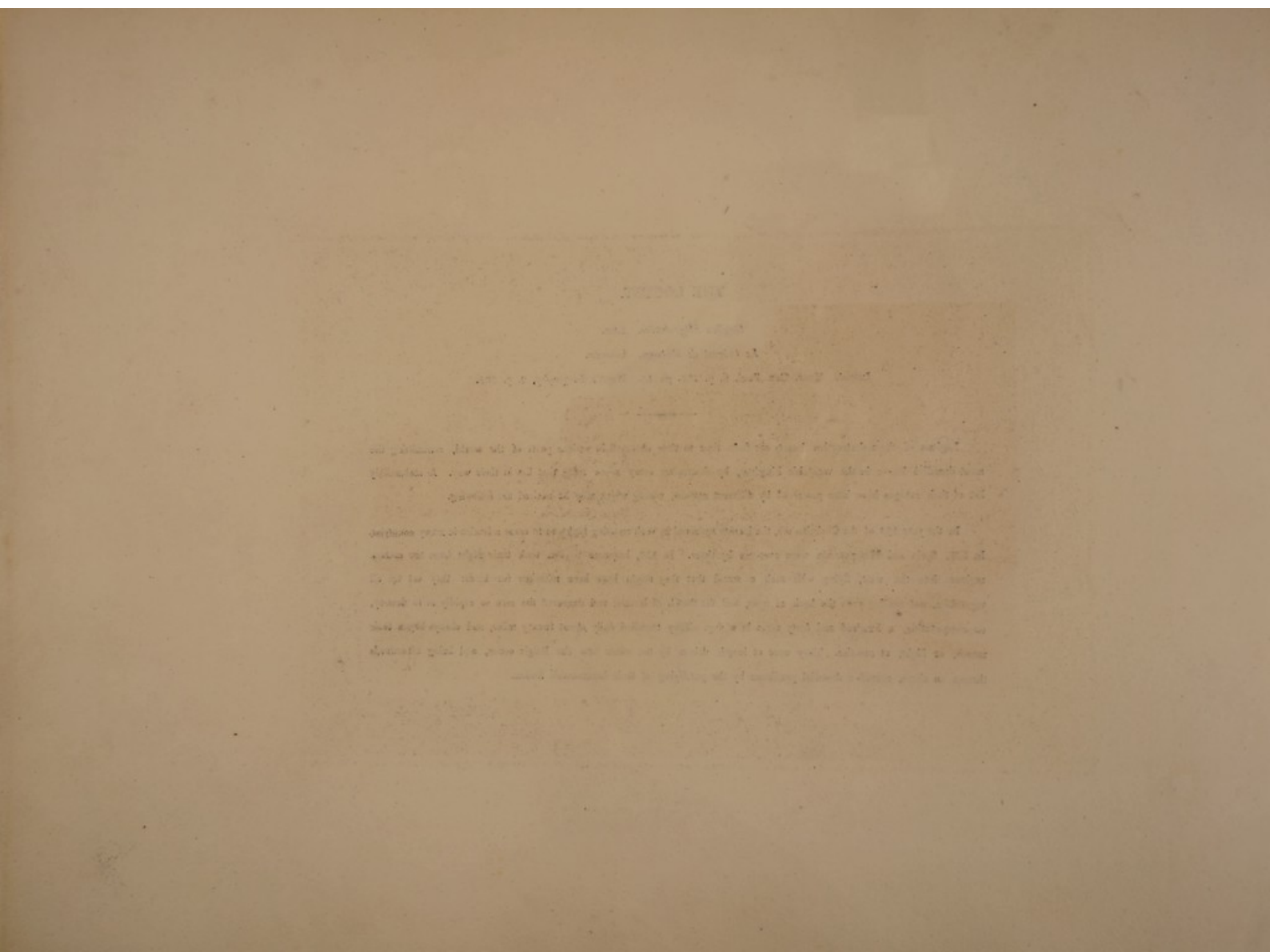
*Le Criquet de Passage.* Latreille.

*Locust.* Shaw. Gen. Zool. 6. p. 128. pl. 48. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 308.

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Legions of these destructive insects are from time to time observed in various parts of the world, committing the most dreadful havoc in the vegetable kingdom, by destroying every green thing that lies in their way. A melancholy list of their ravages have been preserved by different authors, among which may be noticed the following.

In the year 593 of the Christian era, the locusts appeared in such amazing flights as to cause a famine in many countries. In 677, Syria and Mesopotamia were over-run by them. In 852, immense swarms took their flight from the eastern regions into the west, flying with such a sound that they might have been mistaken for birds: they eat up all vegetables, not sparing even the bark of trees, and the thatch of houses; and devoured the corn so rapidly as to destroy, on computation, a hundred and forty acres in a day. They travelled daily about twenty miles, and always began their march, or flight, at sun-rise. They were at length driven by the winds into the Belgic ocean, and being afterwards thrown on shore, caused a dreadful pestilence by the putrifying of their innumerable bodies.





LOBSTER.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Daniell, 27, Strand Street, Strand, London. New ed.*





## THE LOBSTER.

*Cancer Grammarus.* Linn.

*L'Ecrevisse Homar.* Bosc.

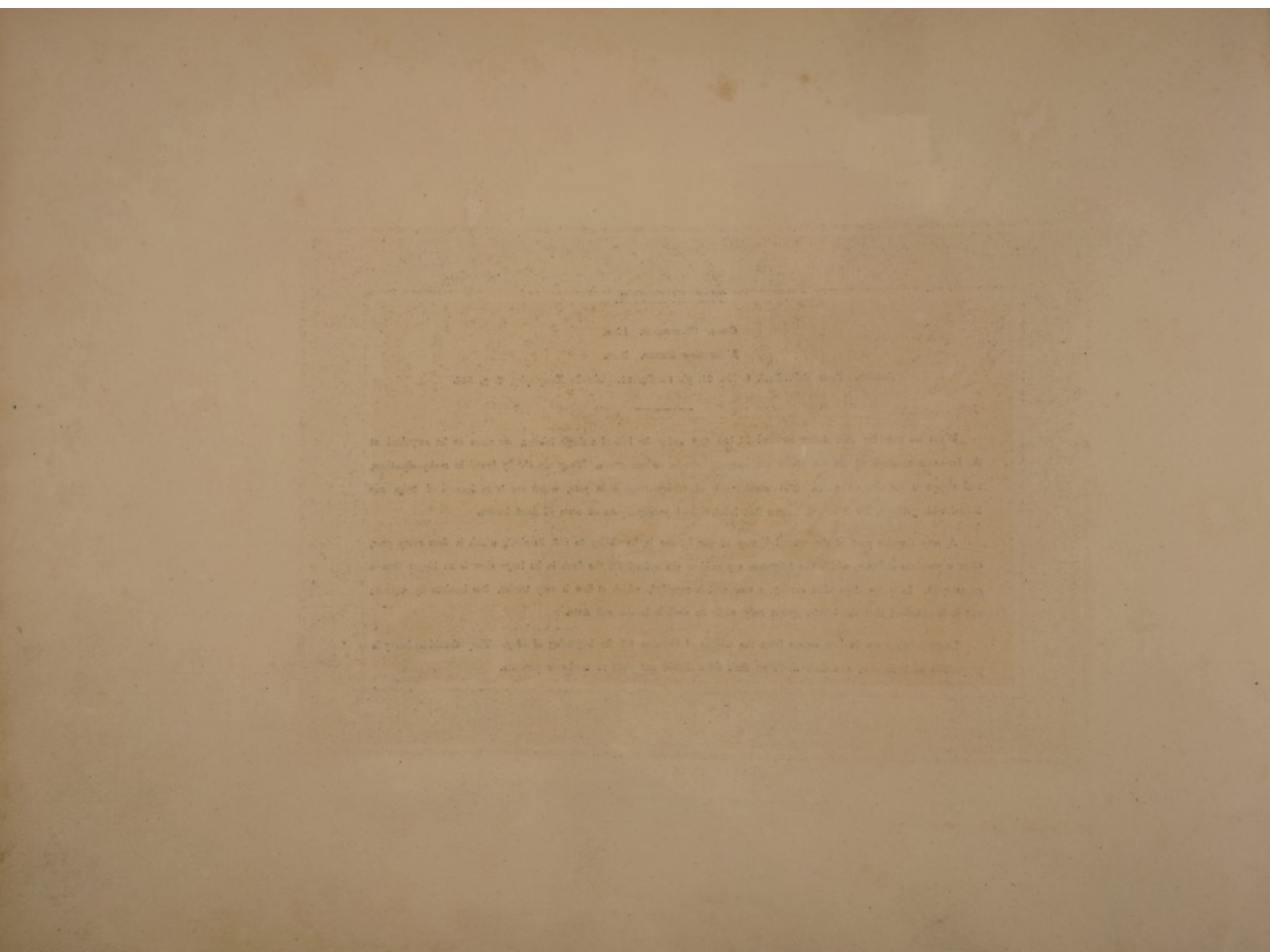
*Lobster.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 4. No. 21. pl. 10. fig. 21. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 542.

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When we consider that Baster counted 12,444 eggs under the tail of a single lobster, we cease to be surprised at the immense numbers of this fish which are annually caught on our coasts. They are chiefly found in rocky situations, and always in the clearest water. The usual mode of taking them is in *pots*, which are traps formed of twigs and baited with garbage, for it is well known that lobsters feed principally on all sorts of dead bodies.

A very singular part of the natural history of the lobster is, its ability to cast its shell, which it does every year, after a previous sickness, which the fishermen say reduces the animal till the flesh in its large claw is no bigger than a goose quill. In a few days after casting, a new coat is supplied, which at first is very tender, but hardens by degrees; and it is observed that the lobster grows only while its shell is in the soft state.

Large lobsters are in best season from the middle of October till the beginning of May. They should be heavy in proportion to their size, and their shells on their sides should not yield to moderate pressure.





FOX.

*Engraved & Published by R. Smith, 15, Strand, from a Drawing by J. G. S. London, April 1817.*





## THE FOX.

*Canis Vulpes.* Linn.

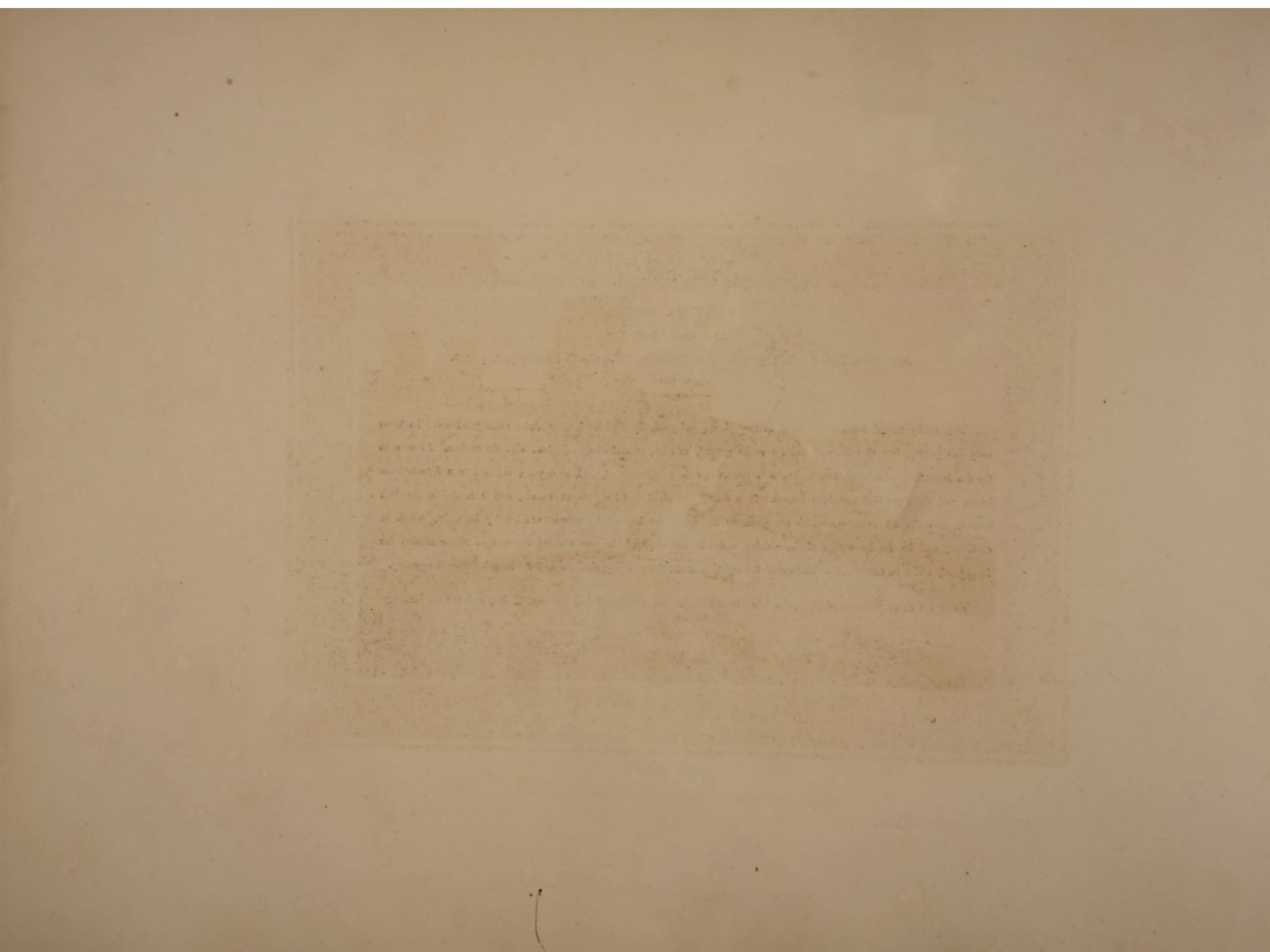
*Le Renard.* Buff.

*Fox.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 1. p. 251. Bew. Quadr. p. 276. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 190.

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This crafty animal inhabits the most solitary places, and generally digs his burrow under some great tree: he forms only one gallery, but that is continued far under ground, and has several communications with the surface. As soon as the fox is settled in his habitation, he begins to reconnoitre the neighbourhood, and, by degrees, ventures to a distance from home, and visits the different farm houses. It is during the night that he goes his rounds, and it is also in the dark that he commits his murders, which are generally multiplied far beyond his wants. Guided by his scent, which is excellent, and by the knowledge of the country which he has acquired, he creeps along the hedges till he reaches the farm-yard, which he enters in the darkness of the night, or at the dawn of day, and makes great havock among the poultry.

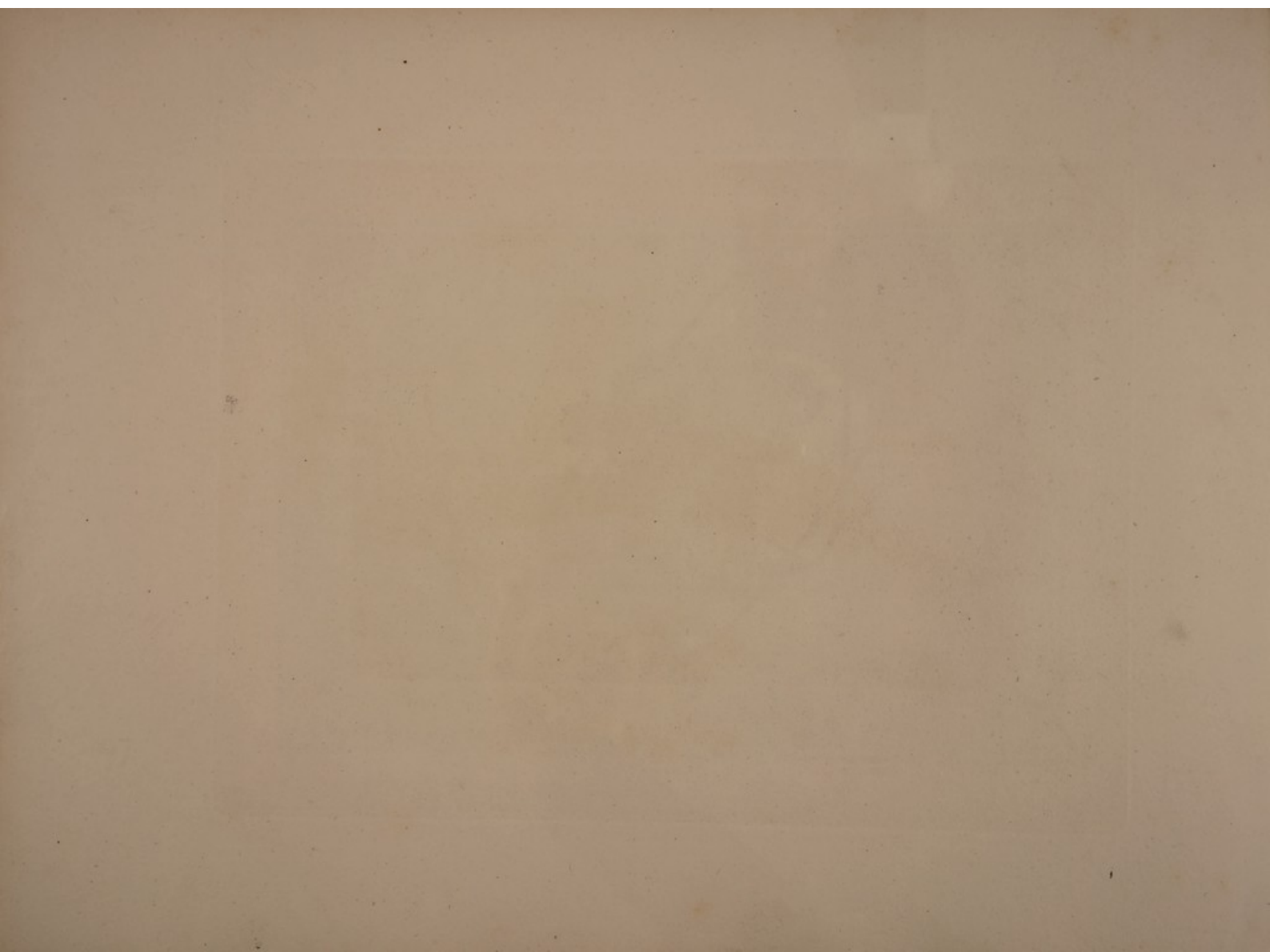
There are three varieties of this animal in Great Britain; the greyhound fox, the mastiff fox, and the cur fox.





JEEBOA.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. H. Smith, 21, Strand Street, London, W.C.*



## THE JERBOA.

*Dipus Jaculus.* Linn.

*Gerboise.* Buff.

*Jerboa.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 2. p. 164. pl. 80. Bew. Quadr. p. 364. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 298.

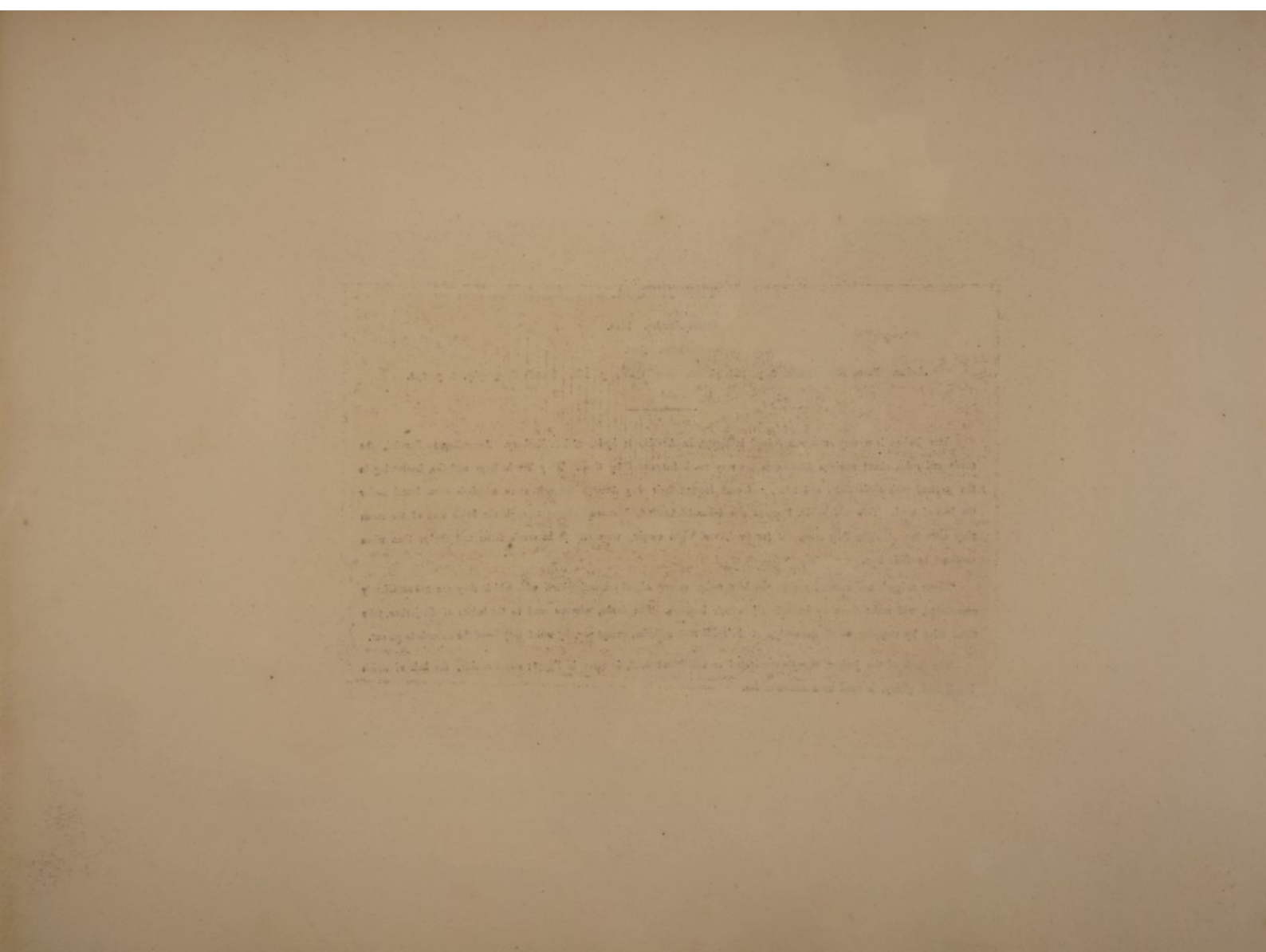
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The jerboa is a very common animal in Egypt, in Arabia, in Syria, and in Barbary. According to Somini, the sands and ruins about modern Alexandria are very much frequented by them. They live in large societies, burrowing in the ground with their claws and teeth, and even forcing their way through the soft stone which is often found under the bed of sand. Two which Mr. Pennant saw living in London, burrowed almost through the brick wall of the room they were in: at night they came out for food, and when caught, were said to be much fatter and sleeker than when confined to their box.

These animals are extremely shy; the least noise, or any object presenting itself with which they are not sufficiently acquainted, will make them fly immediately to their burrows. The Arabs, who are used to the habits of the jerboa, take them alive by stopping up all the outlets of their different galleries, except one, by which they force the animals to go out.

The flesh of the jerboa, though considered as indifferent food, is eaten in Egypt; and the skin, the hair of which is soft and glossy, is used as a common fur.







GOOSE.

*Engraved & Published by W. G. Smith, 17, Strand Street, Finsbury Square, London, April 1840.*



## THE GOOSE.

*Anas Anser.* Linn.

*L'Oie Domestique.* Buff.

*Tame Goose.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 2. p. 571. Will. Orn. p. 338. pl. 75.

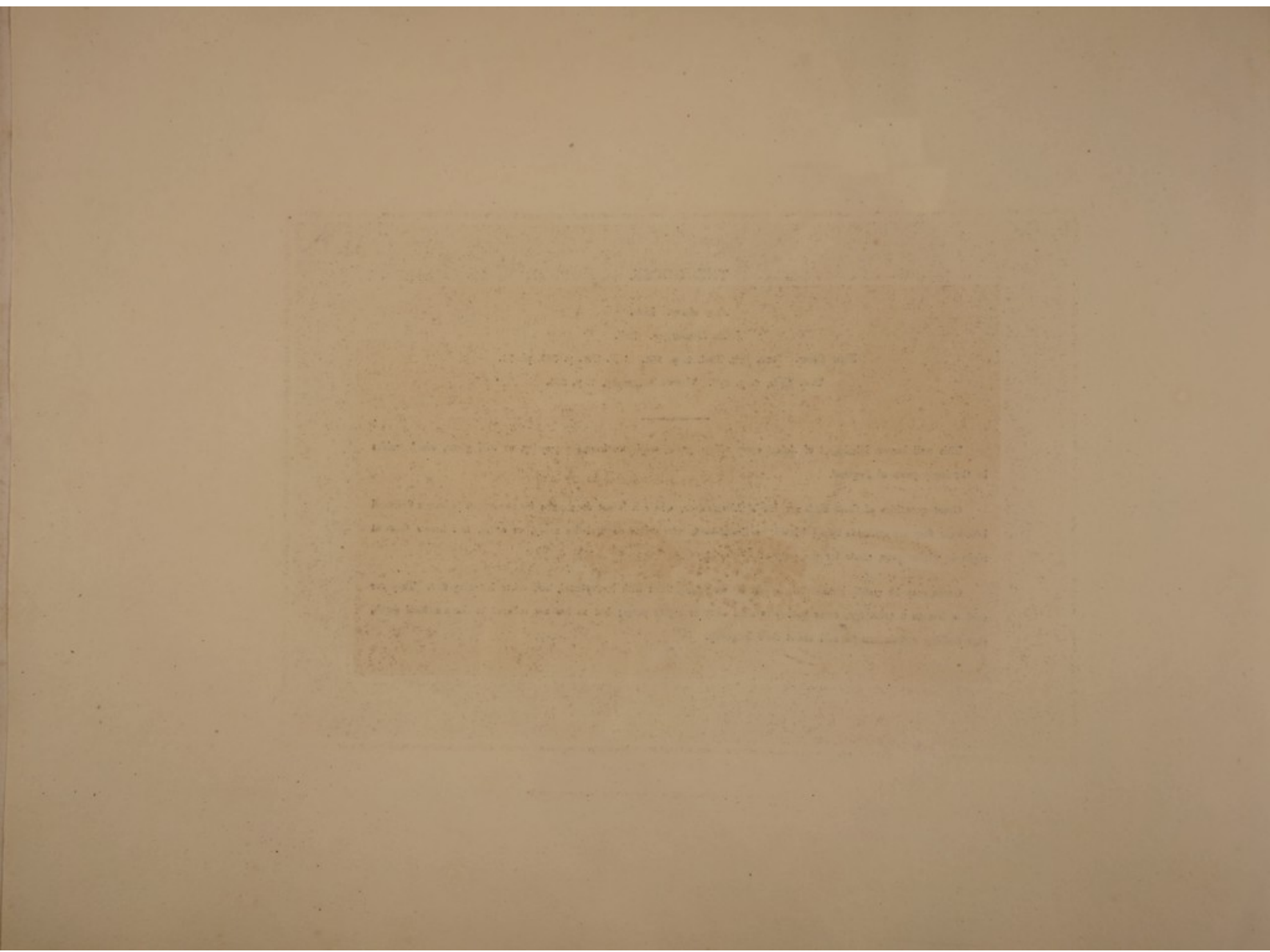
Bew. Birds, 2. p. 297. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 335.

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This well known inhabitant of almost every village green, originates from the grey-leg, or wild goose, which resides in the fenny parts of England.

Great quantities of these birds are fed in Lincolnshire, where it is not uncommon for one person to have a thousand breeders: they are attended by a Gozzard, or Goose-herd, who drives them, twice a-day, to water, and houses them at night in wicker pens, made for the purpose.

Geese may be greatly increased in weight by cramming them with barley-mcal, and other fattening diet. They are said to live to a great age, some having reached sixty or eighty years; but so few are suffered to die a natural death, that nothing certain can be said about their longevity.

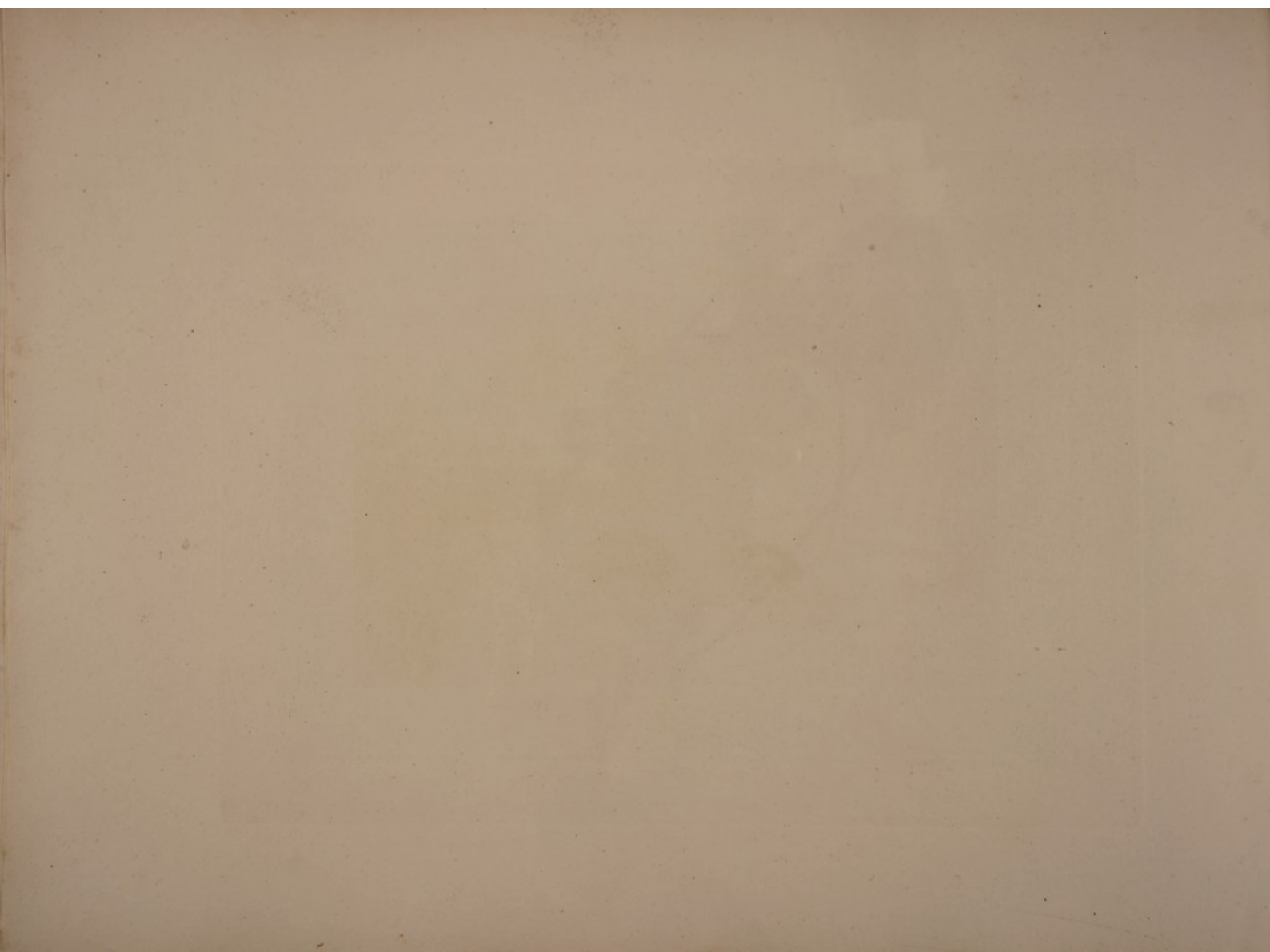






COWRY.

*Designed & Engraved by W. H. Stimpert, 27, Strand Street, London, W. C. 2. Published by J. P. Colver, 1, Strand Street, London, W. C. 2.*



## THE COWRY.

*Cypræa Tigris.* Linn.

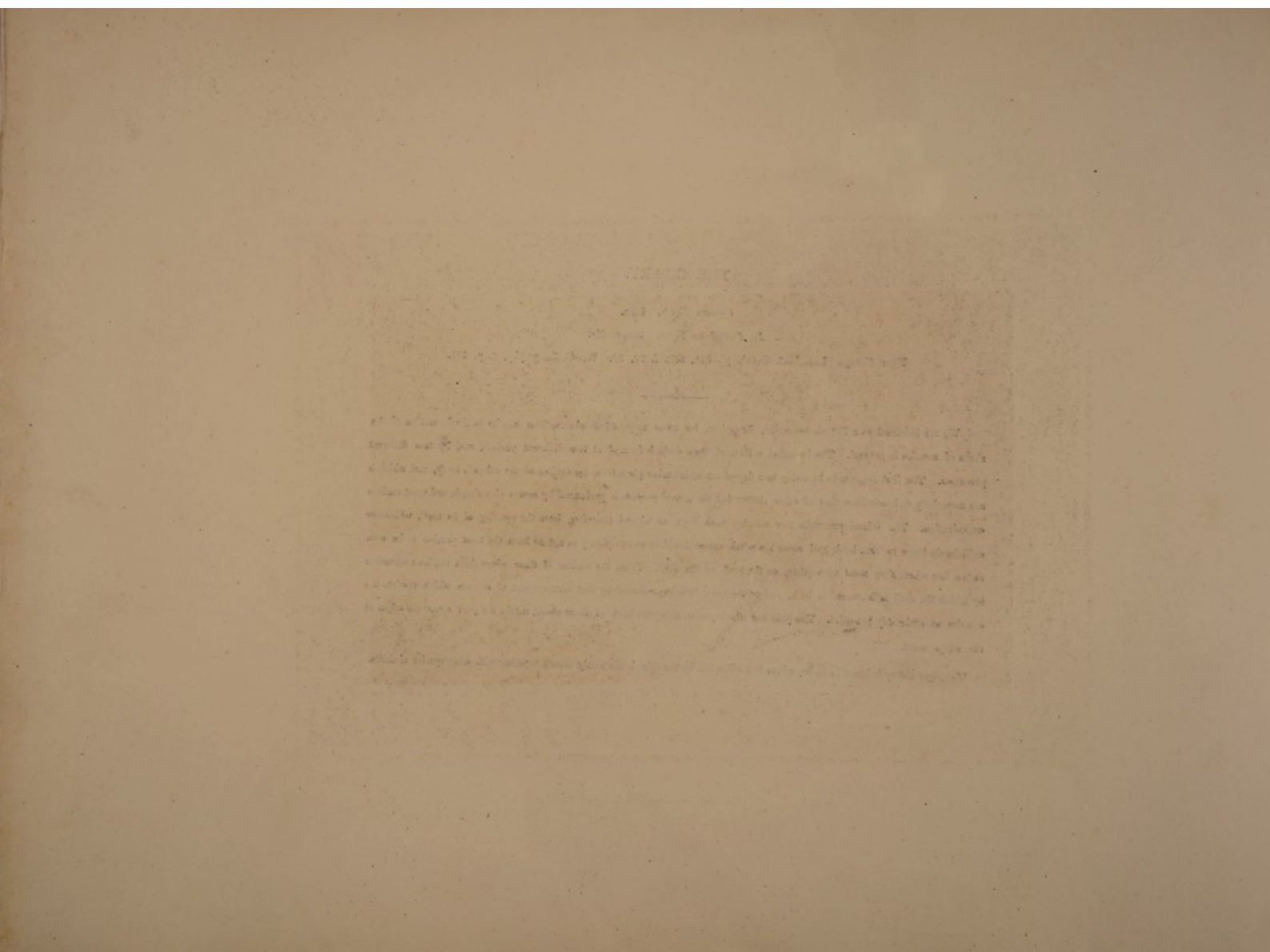
*La Porcelaine Tigre.* Dargenville.

*Tiger Cowry.* List. Hist. Conch. pl. 681, 682. f. 28, 29. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 581.

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We are indebted to a French naturalist, Bruguiere, for some very curious observations relative to the formation of the shells of cowries in general. The beautiful surface of these shells is formed at two different periods, and by two different processes. The first appears to be owing to a deposition which takes place from the surface of the animal's body, and which is not materially different from that of other shells: but the second process is performed by means of a simple and most curious organization. The animal protrudes two membranous flaps, or winged processes, from the opening of its shell, which are sufficiently large to turn back and cover the whole external surface so completely as not to leave the least portion to be seen at the line where they meet each other, on the back of the shell. From the surface of these wings there exudes a secretion by which the shell is increased in bulk, and at the same time ornamented by that arrangement of colours which renders the cowries so eminently beautiful. The pale line which passes along the back of these shells, marks the part where the edges of the wings meet.

The tiger cowry is found in India, where it is often left by the tide on the sandy shores, together with other species of shells.





WOLF.

Designed, Engraved, & Published by W. B. Smith, 27, Strand, London. April 1840.





## THE WOLF.

*Canis Lupus.* Linn.

*Le Loup.* Buff.

*Wolf.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 1. p. 248. Bew. Quadr. p. 285.

Shaw. Gen. Zool. 1. p. 290. pl. 75. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 177.

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The wolf is a solitary animal, inhabiting the thickest parts of the woods, from whence it seldom issues unless pressed by hunger. When several meet together, it is not from any friendly disposition, or for any peaceable purpose; since their union is always celebrated by the most dreadful howlings, and is generally the signal for an attack on some large quadruped, which requires their united powers to overcome. When the end for which they met is accomplished, they separate from each other, and again return to their solitary haunts.

Wolves are not only found in Europe, but also in several of the northern parts of Africa, in Asia, and in North America. They no longer exist in England; but they were formerly so common in this country, that it was thought necessary to build a retreat at Flixton, in Yorkshire, "To defend passengers from the wolves, that they should not be devoured by them."

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MUSCLE.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. H. Sturt, 27, Strand, near Horse Guards, London, New & Old.*





## THE MUSCLE.

*Mytilus Edulis.* Linn.

*La Moule Commune.* Dargenville.

*Common Muscle.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 4. No. 73. Da Costa. p. 216. pl. 15. fig. 5. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 575.

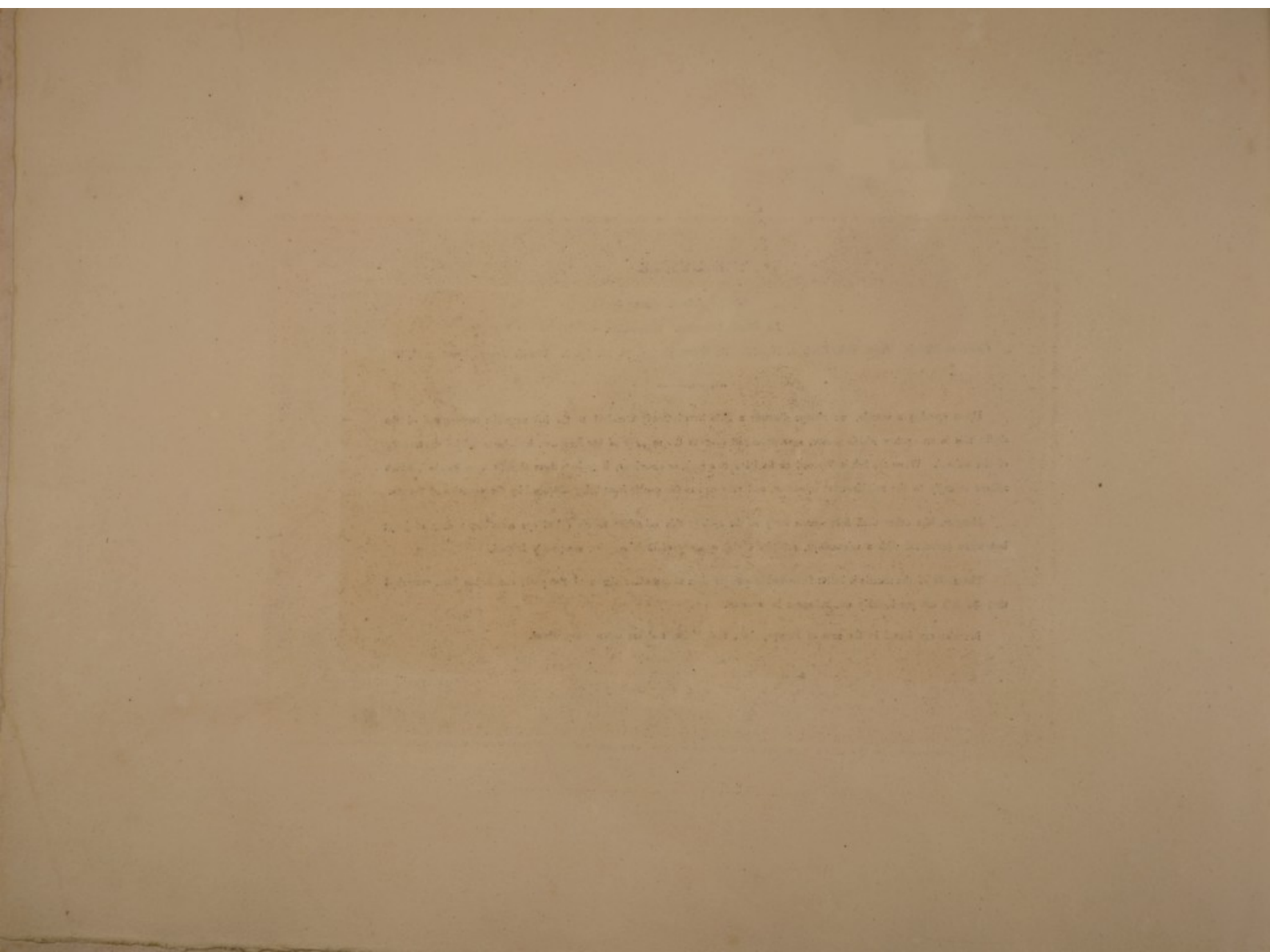
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Upon opening a muscle, we always discover a little beard firmly attached to the fish near the narrow end of the shell: this is an anchor which nature, ever provident even to the meanest of her creatures, hath bestowed for the security of the animal. When the fish is disposed to fix itself to a rock, or elsewhere, it projects these threads from its shell, which adhere strongly to the neighbouring substance, and thus secures the muscle from being disturbed by the agitation of the sea.

Muscles, like other shell fish, spawn early in the spring: this substance to the naked eye resembles a drop of jelly; but when examined with a microscope, exhibits a vast quantity of little muscles, completely formed.

The flesh of the muscle is better flavoured in autumn than at any other season of the year; and it has been remarked that the fish are particularly unwholesome in summer.

Muscles are found in the seas of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and are eaten every where.





TEA TREE.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. D. Howland, 17, Strand, London, Jan. 1840.*



## THE TEA TREE.

*Thea Bohea.* Linn.

*Thé.* Lamarck.

*Tea.* Letsom's Nat. Hist. of the Tea Tree. Wood's Zoography, 3. p. 146.

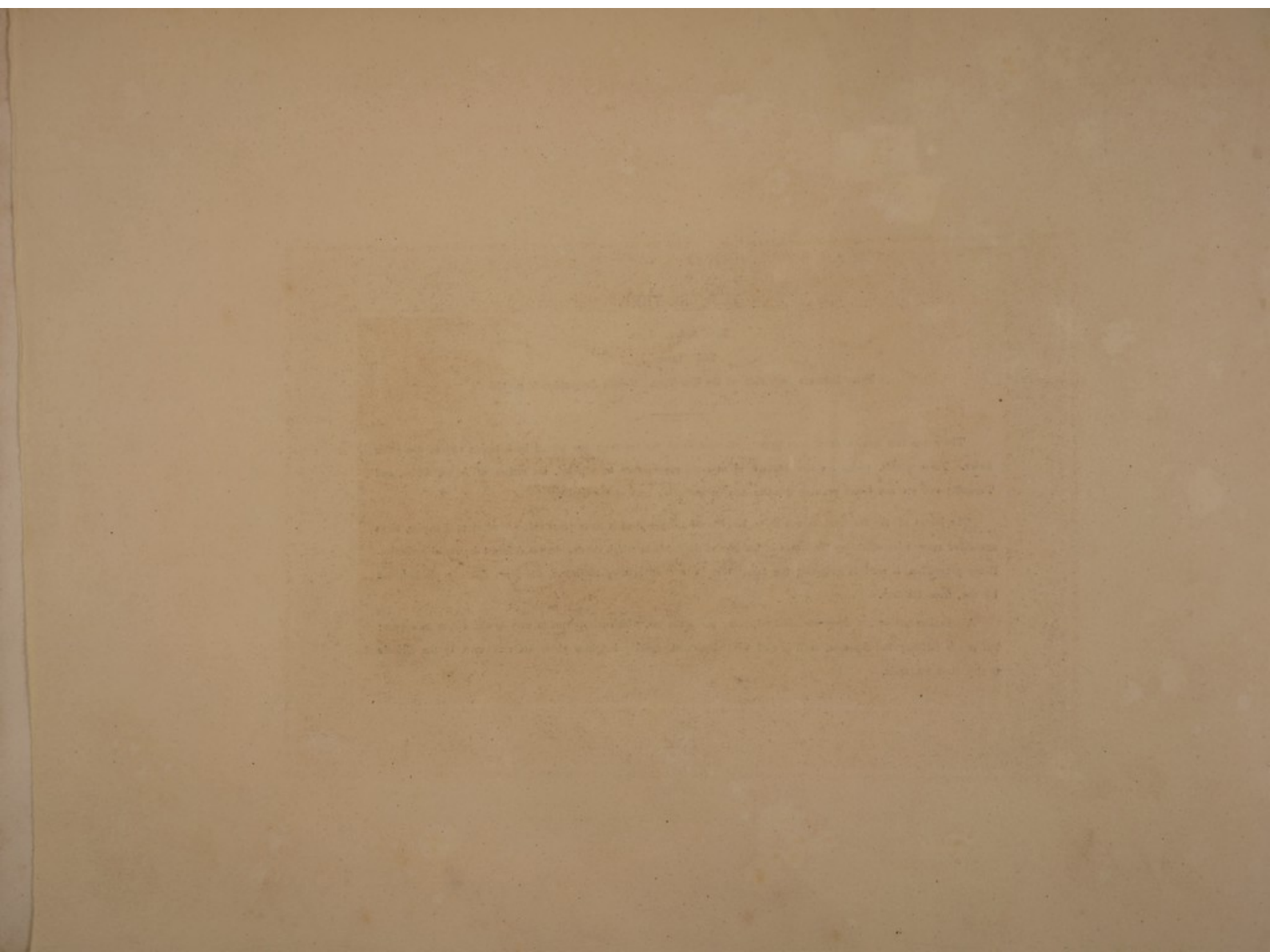
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There are two species, or at least permanent varieties of the tea tree; one named by botanists *viridis*, the other *bohea*. These plants, which are now become of so much consequence to mankind, are natives of Japan, China, and Tonquin; and are not found growing spontaneously in any other part of the world.

The leaves of the tea tree are not fit to be gathered till the plant is three years old: according to Kempfer, there are three seasons for collecting the leaves in the isles of Japan, from which the tea derives different degrees of perfection. Every precaution is used in gathering the different crops to avoid injuring the leaves, which are carefully plucked, one by one, from the tree.

A mistaken notion has long prevailed respecting the green tea, which is supposed to owe its fine colour to copper; but this is certainly not the case, as it is well ascertained that nothing but iron plates are ever used by the Chinese to dry their tea upon.







CARRION VULTURE.

*Engraved by W. H. Sturt, & Published by W. H. Sturt, 27, Strand, London.*



## THE CARRION VULTURE.

*Vultur Aura.* Linn.

*Le Vautour du Bresil.* Buff.

*Carrion Vulture.* Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. p. 191. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 375.

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These voracious birds are often seen floating down the rivers upon the remains of a carcass, which they completely strip of its flesh before they retire. Their scent is so excellent that they can smell carrion at a vast distance, and may be seen collecting from all quarters to partake of the banquet. On this account they are extremely useful in tropical climates, and are therefore cherished by the inhabitants, who would otherwise detest their filthy manners.

The carrion vulture is very common in the hotter parts of America, where they keep together in great flocks; they perch at night on rocks or trees, sitting with dishevelled wings to purify their bodies, which are said to be abominably fetid. It has been generally believed that they live entirely on carrion, but this is not the case, since they have been known to destroy young lambs, and, according to Catesby, often feed on serpents.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, BY SAMUEL JOHNSON. This work is a history of the reign of Charles the First, and is written in a style which is both interesting and instructive. It is a work which is well known to all who are interested in the history of England, and is a work which is well known to all who are interested in the history of England.





COBRA DE CAPELLO.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. D. Colver, 27, Strand Street, Fleet Street, London, W.C.2.*



### THE COBRA DE CAPELLO.

*Coluber Naja.* Linn.

*La Vipère Naja.* Lacepede.

*Cobra De Capello.* Russ. Serp. 1. p. 7. pl. 5 & 6. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 102.

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This venomous inhabitant of the woods of India, is generally known by the name of the hooded serpent, and spectacle snake. It possesses the singular property of extending the skin of its neck, so as to form a hood, under which it can almost entirely hide its head. This is particularly apparent when the serpent is irritated; at which time it erects itself, its eyes sparkle, it extends its lateral membranes, opens its throat, and springs upon its enemy. The consequences attending the bite of this reptile are very fatal; nevertheless, the Indian Juglers contrive to tame it, so that the cobra will refuse to molest them although the deadly fangs are not removed from its mouth.

The poison of the cobra de capello (like that of other venomous serpents), is collected in two little bags at the bottom of the fangs from whence it is pressed out by the irritated animal, and forced through a small opening at the end of the teeth.







WATER OUZEL.

*Engraved & Published by W. B. Doolittle 27, Great Marlborough Street, London April 1849.*





### THE WATER OUZEL.

*Sternus Cinclus.* Linn.

*Le Merle d'Eau.* Buff.

*Water Ouzel, or Water Crike.* Will. Orn. p. 149. Alb. Av. 2. pl. 39.

Brit. Zool. No. 111. Bew. Birds, 2. p. 16. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 479.

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The property which this bird possesses of walking with ease at the bottom of the water, has deservedly made it an object of curiosity. It frequents rocky situations that are watered by rapid streams, and is of a very retired nature, never being seen but single, or with its mate. It feeds on insects and small fish: its nest is ingeniously constructed of hay and the fibres of roots, lined with dried oak leaves, and having a portico, or grand entrance, made with green moss.

The Water Ouzel is a native not only of England, but of many of the northern parts of Europe, being found as high as Feröe and Finmark; and, in the Russian empire, as far as Kamtschatka. The Tartars have a superstitious notion respecting this bird; they believe that its feathers tied to their nets, produce them good fortune in their fishery.

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OYSTER.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Daniell, 27, Great Street, Strand, London, June 1. 1819.*





## THE OYSTER.

*Ostrea Edulis.* Linn.

*L'Huître.* Bosc.

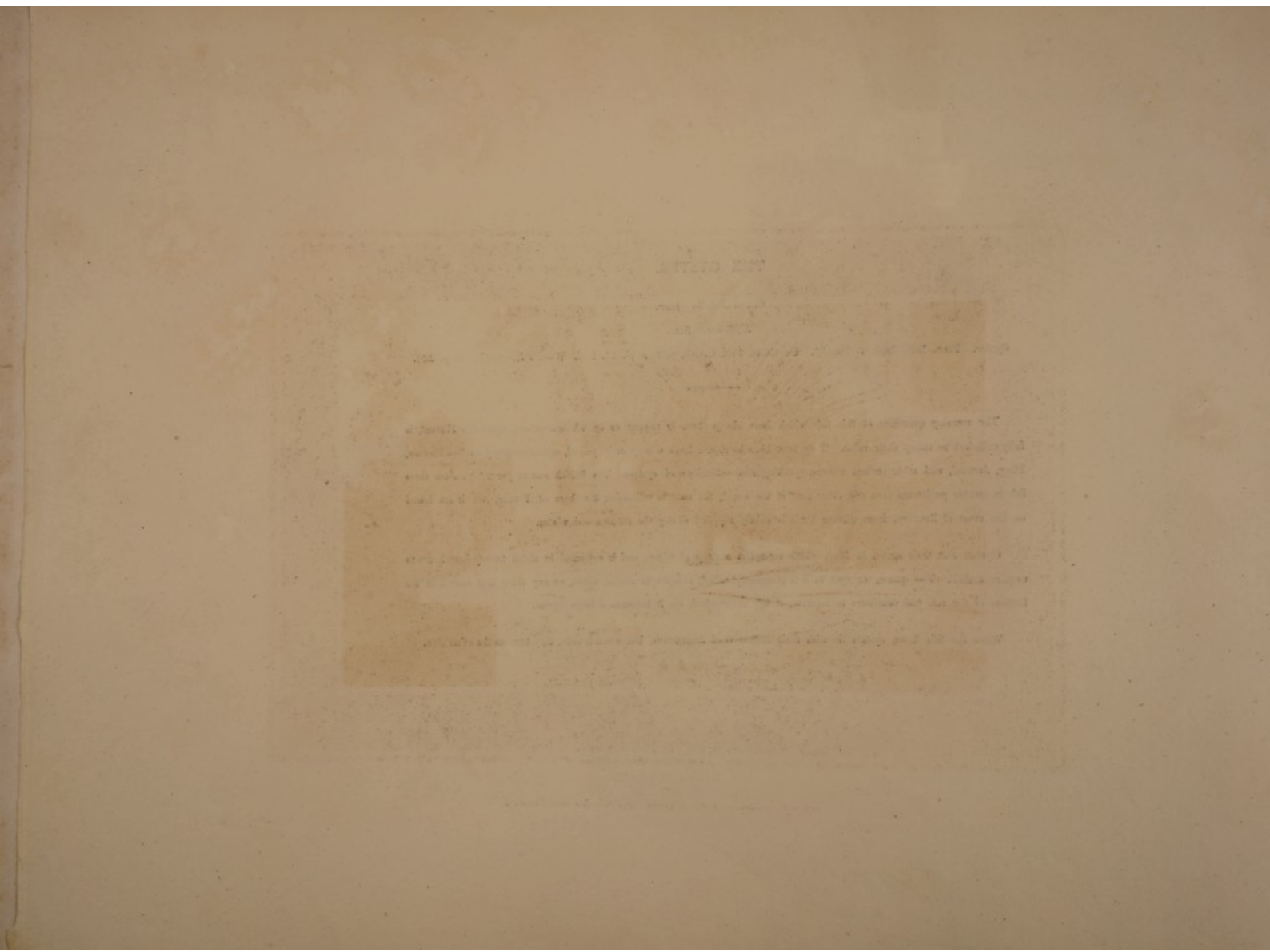
*Oyster.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 4. No. 69. Da Costa. Brit. Conch. p. 154. pl. 11. f. 6. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 558.

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The amazing quantities of this fish which have always been in request as an wholesome and agreeable aliment, is fully sufficient to stamp their value. They have been in repute from a very early period, and accordingly we find Horace, Pliny, Juvenal, and other ancient writers, speaking with enthusiasm of oysters. The British seas at present produce these fish in greater perfection than any other part of the world; the next in estimation are those of France, which are found on the coast of Brittany, from whence Paris is chiefly supplied during the autumn and winter.

Oysters cast their spawn in May, which resembles a drop of tallow, and is supposed in about twenty-four hours to acquire a shell. The spawn, or spat as it is commonly called, adheres to stones, wood, or any thing that occurs at the bottom of the sea, and continues to increase, if left undisturbed, till it becomes a large oyster.

When the tide flows, oysters lie with their hollow shell downwards, but when it ebbs, they turn on the other side.





PORCUPINE.

Engraved, Designed & Published by W. D. Smith, 17, Cleveland Street, Finsbury Square, London. April 1845.



## THE PORCUPINE.

*Hystrix Cristata.* Linn.

*Porc-epic.* Buff.

*Porcupine.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 2. p. 122. Bew. Quadr. p. 444. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 287.

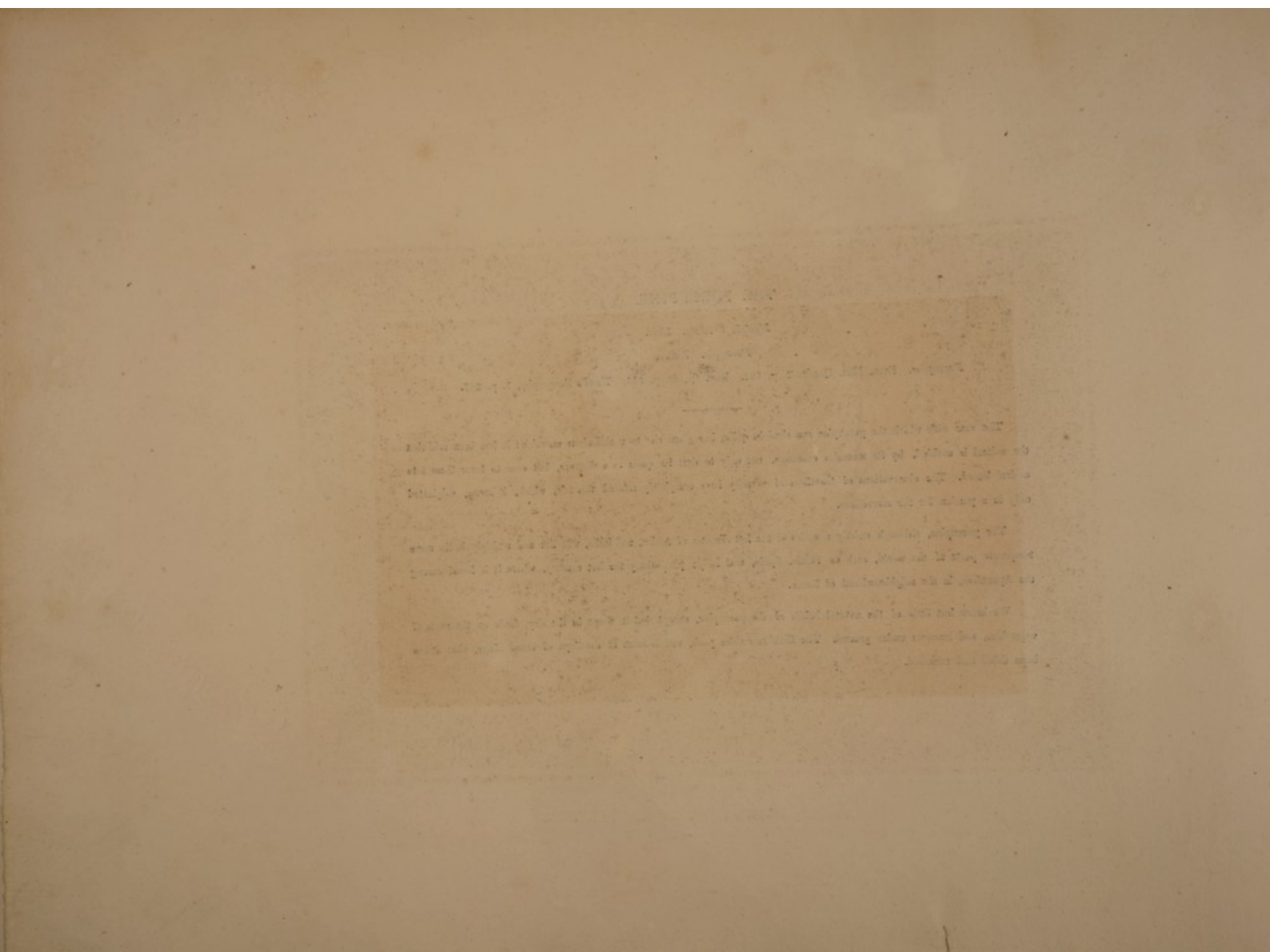
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The ease with which the porcupine can shed its quills, has given rise to a ridiculous assertion: it has been said that the animal is enabled, by its muscular exertions, not only to dart its quills to a distance, but even to force them into a deal board. The observations of travellers of veracity have completely refuted this tale, which, it seems, originated only in a passion for the marvellous.

The porcupine, although strictly a native of the hot climates of Africa, and India, will live and multiply in the more temperate parts of the world, such as Persia, Spain, and Italy; particularly the last country, where it is found among the Apennines, in the neighbourhood of Rome.

We know but little of the natural habits of the porcupine, except that it sleeps in the day, feeds on the roots of vegetables, and burrows under ground. The flesh resembles pork, and is eaten at the Cape of Good Hope, after it has been dried and smoked.







NIGHTINGALE.

Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Daniell, 37, Strand, from Henry's square, London, April 1840.



## THE NIGHTINGALE.

*Motacilla Luscinia.* Linn.

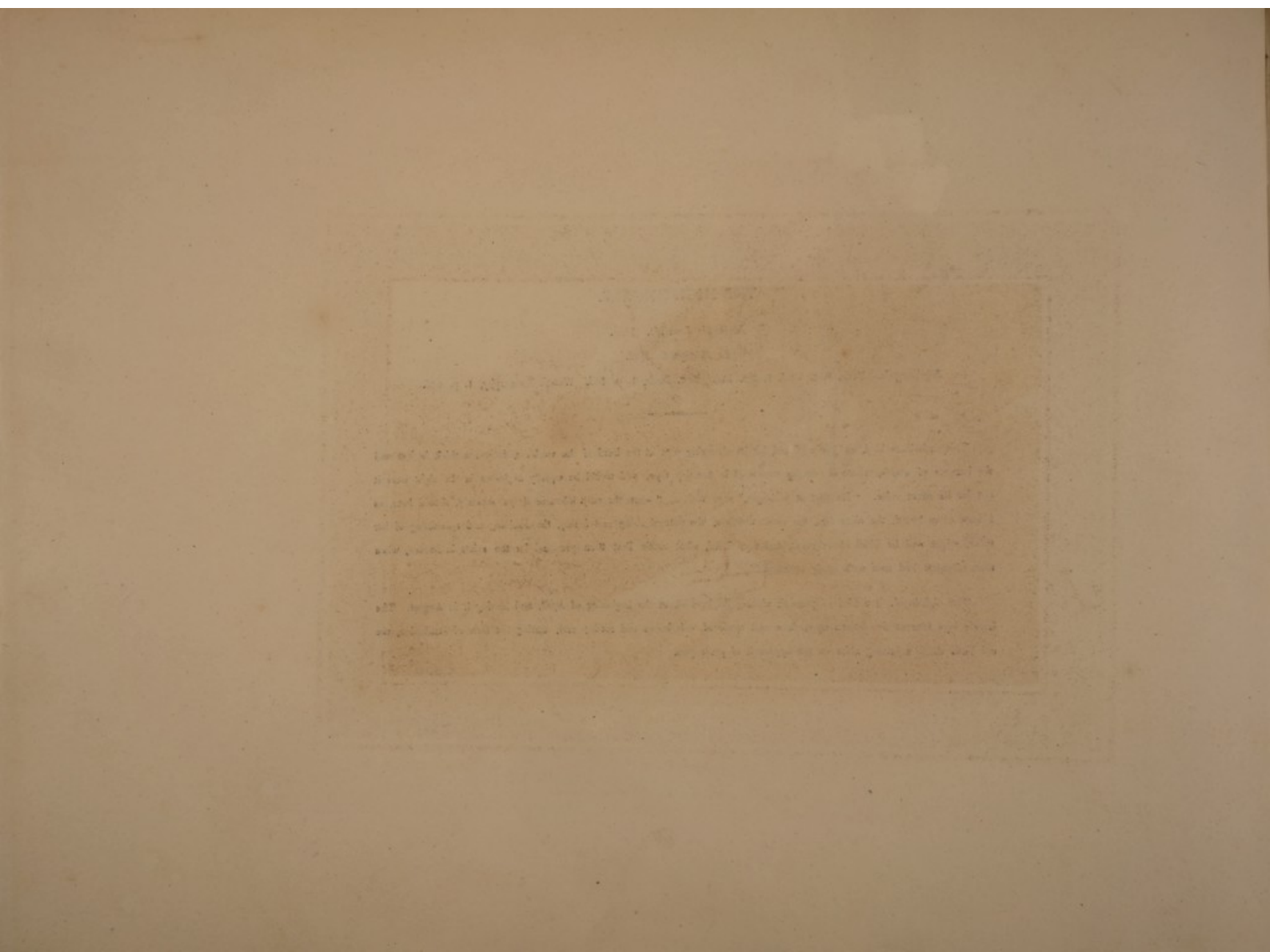
*Le Rossignol.* Buff.

*Nightingale.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. No. 145. Bew. Birds, 1. p. 206. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 486.

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This melodious bird, so justly placed for its charming pipe at the head of the warblers, frequents thick hedges and the borders of woods, where it remains unnoticed in the day time, and would be equally neglected in the night were it not for its sweet voice. "He that at midnight," says Walton, "when the very labourer sleeps securely, should hear, as I have often heard, the clear airs, the sweet descants, the natural rising and falling, the doubling and redoubling of her voice, might well be lifted above earth, and say, Lord, what music hast thou provided for the saints in heaven, when thou affordest bad men such music on earth!"

The nightingale is a bird of passage, visiting England about the beginning of April, and leaving it in August. The female lays four or five brown eggs, in a nest made of oak leaves and reeds; and, during the time of incubation, the old birds make a jarring noise on the approach of passengers.







STAG BEETLE.

*Engraved by W. J. Smith. Published by W. J. Smith, 17, Pall Mall, London.*



## THE STAG BEETLE.

*Lucanus Cereus.* Linn.

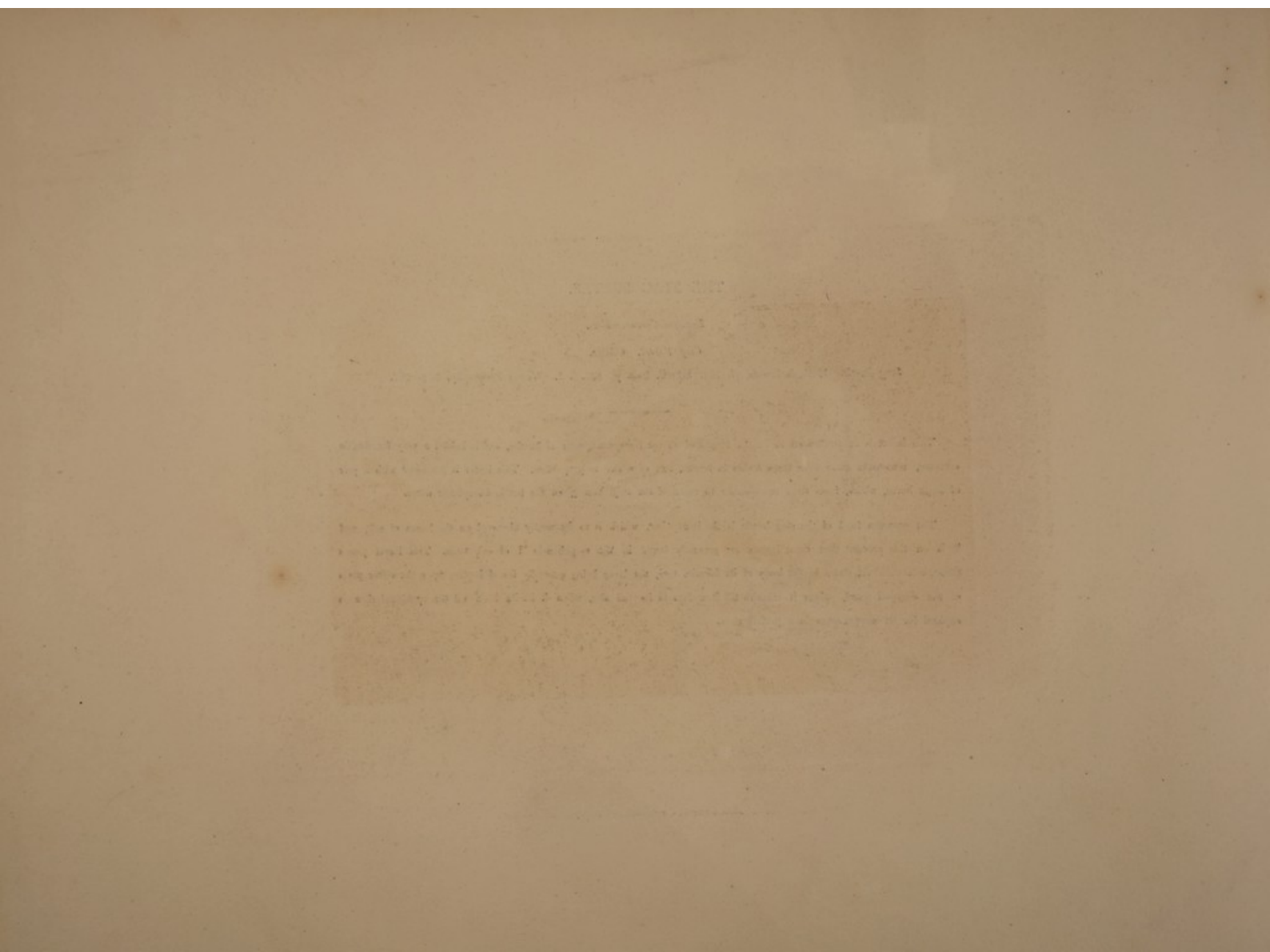
*Cerf Volant.* Olivier.

*Stag-Beetle.* Merian's Insects, pl. 168. Schœff. Icon. pl. 133. f. 1. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 263.

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This insect is acknowledged to be the largest of all the European species of beetles, and is indeed a very formidable creature, sometimes more than three inches in length, and of a size in proportion. This insect is furnished with a pair of large horns, which, from their resemblance to those of the stag, have given the beetle its specific name.

The common food of the stag beetle is the honey-dew, which is so frequently observed on the leaves of oak, and it is on this account that these insects are generally found in the neighbourhood of oak trees. This insect passes through its different states in the body of its favorite tree, the larva being generally found feeding upon the softer parts of the decayed wood, where it remains till it arrives at its full size, when it buries itself till the appointed time is expired for its reappearance in a perfect state.

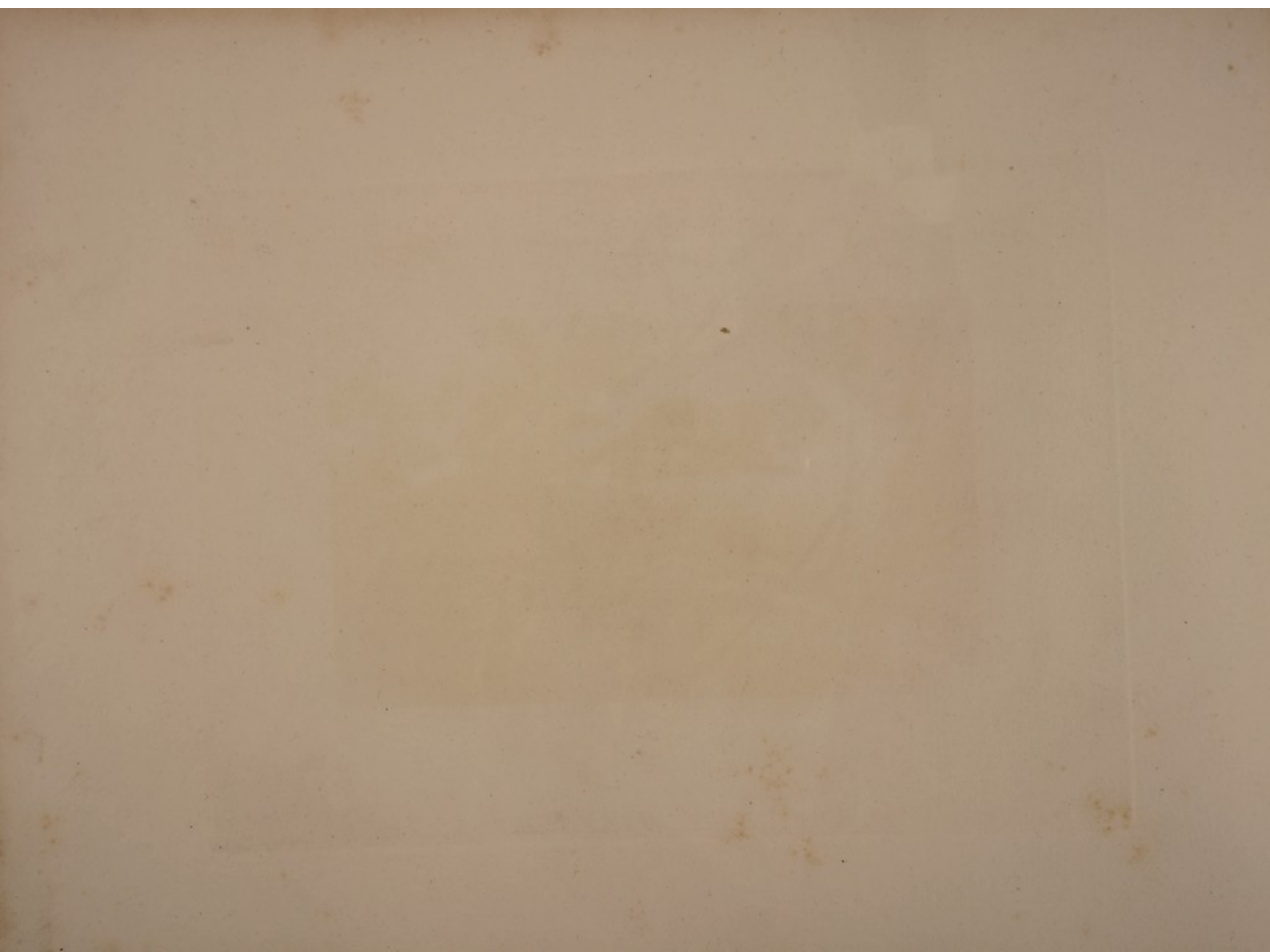




OTTER.

Designed, Engraved & Published by W. D. Howells, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.





## THE OTTER.

*Mustela Lutra.* Linn.

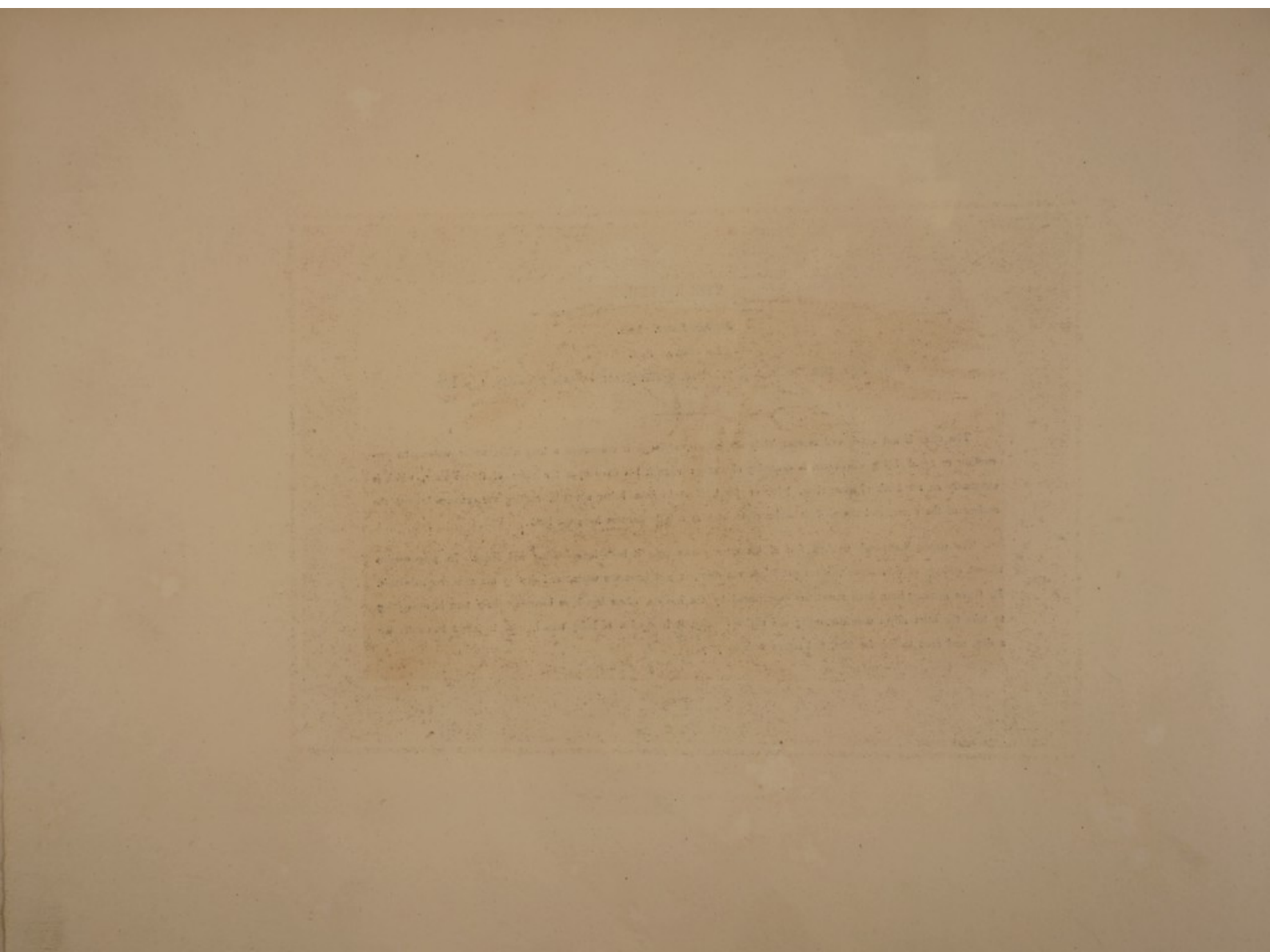
*La Loutre.* Buff.

*Otter.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 2. p. 77. Bew. Quadr. p. 451. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 260.

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The otter is not considered as completely amphibious, although it can subsist a long while under water. Its precaution to avoid being discovered is deserving of notice: when it has fixed upon the place of its residence, which is constantly on the bank of some river, lake, or pond, it works from below upwards, making the entrance beneath the surface of the water, and the air-hole under some bush at a little distance from the bank.

The strong limbs and webbed feet of the otter greatly assist it both in swimming and diving. Its prey consists almost entirely of fish, though, when provisions run short, it will leave the water, and destroy the smaller quadrupeds. Its fierce manners have been sometimes experienced by the hunters, whose legs have been dreadfully torn in attempting to take the otter alive: notwithstanding this native ferocity, it is capable of being tamed, so as to follow its master like a dog, and even to fish for him, and return with its prey.





CEDAR TREE.

*Engraved & Published by W. D. Smith, 17, Cleveland Street, Albany, N. Y.*





## THE CEDAR TREE.

*Pinus Cedrus.* Linn.

*Cedre du Liban.* Lamarck.

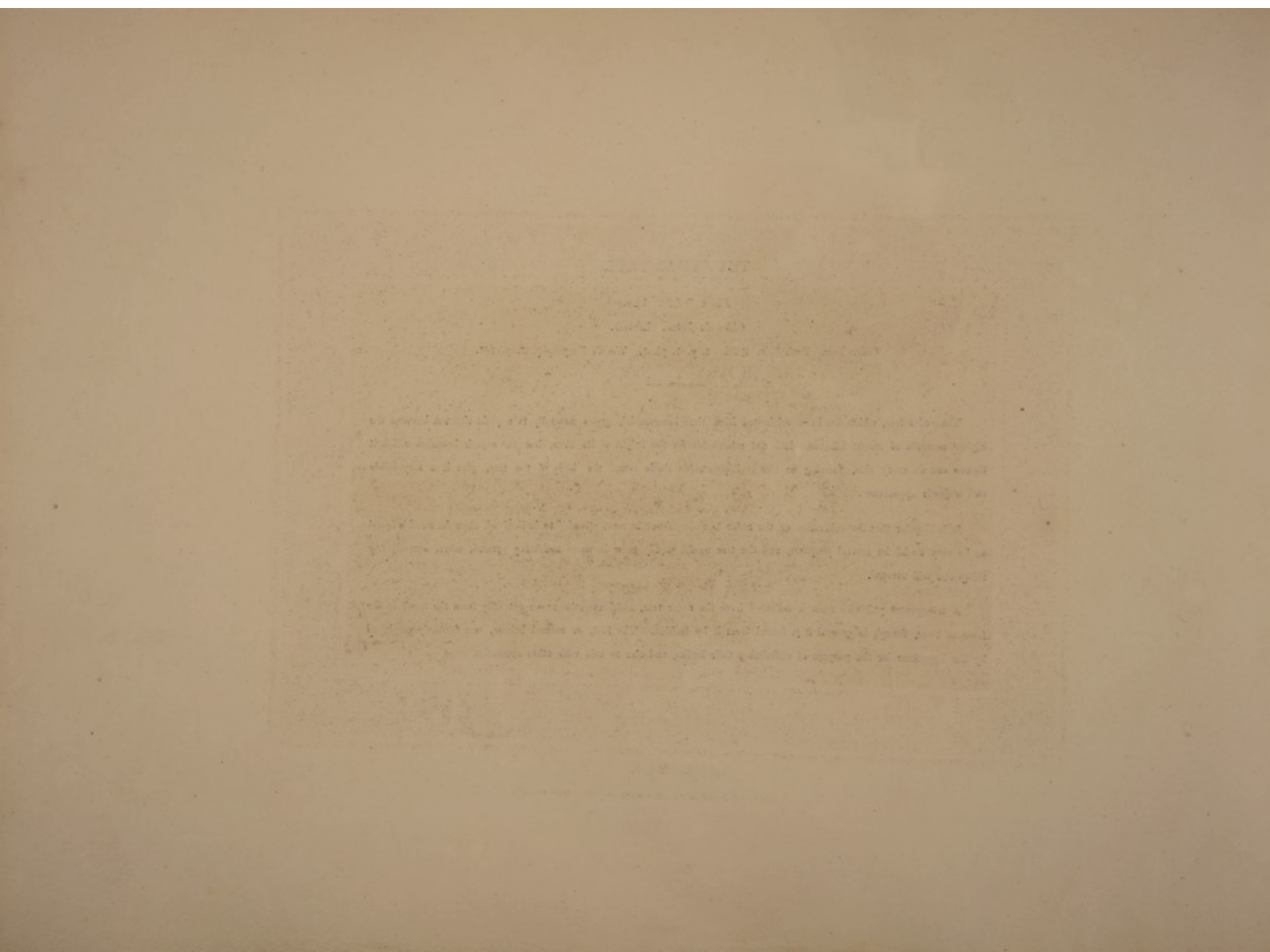
*Cedar Tree.* Evel. Sylv. 1786. 2. p. 1. pl. 1. Wood's Zoography, 3. p. 231.

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The cedar tree, which has been celebrated from time immemorial, grows naturally in a plain situated between the highest summits of mount Libanus. It is not remarkable for the height of its stem, but the superb branches which it throws out on every side, forming an almost impenetrable shade round the body of the tree, give it a very noble and majestic appearance.

It is singular that the cultivation of the cedar tree should not be more attended to in England, since its wood is found to be very useful for several purposes, and the tree would readily grow in waste and stony ground, where scarcely any thing else will succeed.

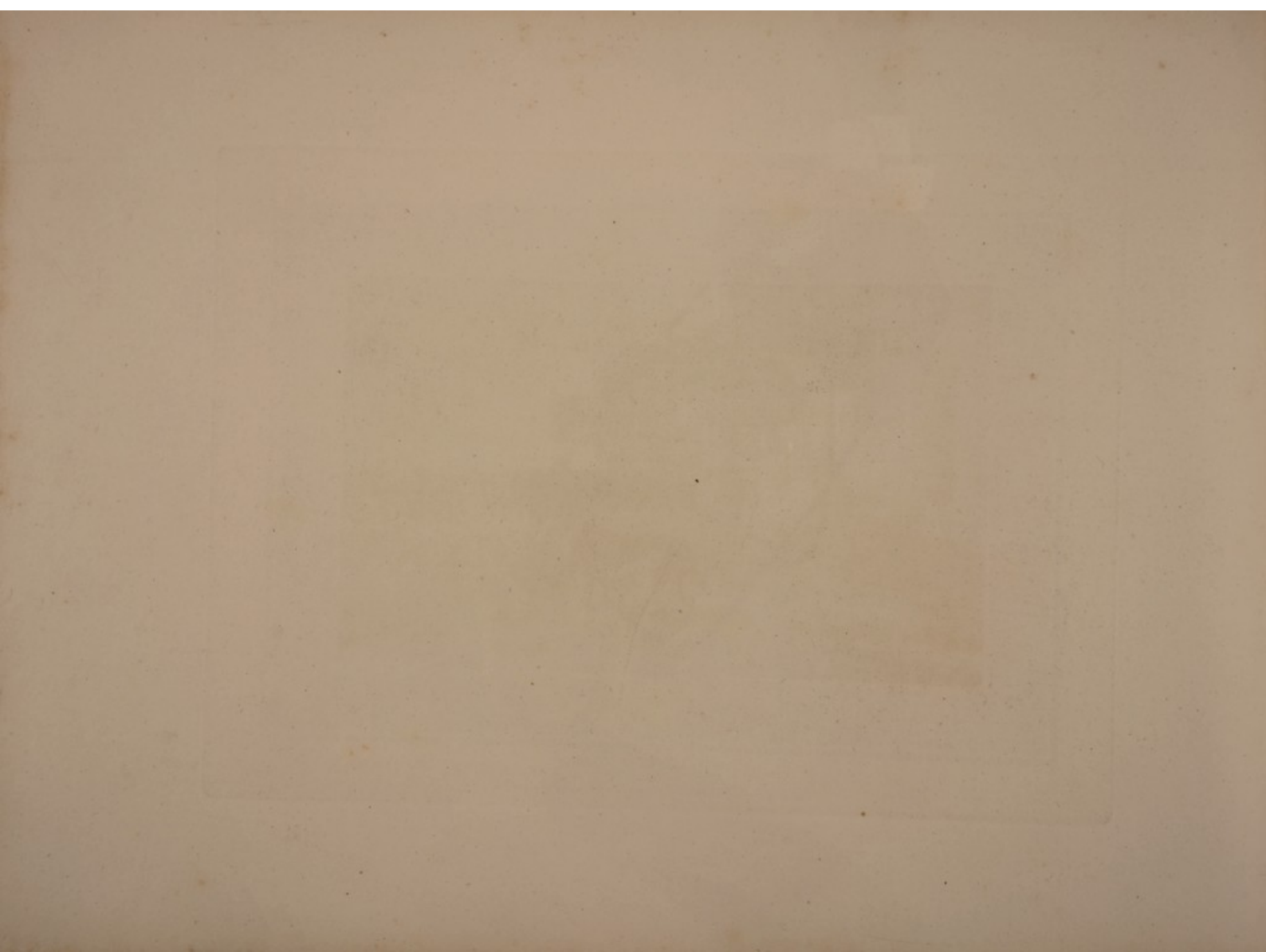
A transparent yellowish resin is collected from the cedar tree, which sometimes runs naturally from the trunk in the form of tears, though in general it is forced from it by incision. The first, or natural balsam, was formerly employed by the Egyptians for the purpose of embalming their bodies, and also to mix with other aromatics.





SHEPHERDS DOG.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. B. Smith, 27, Strand Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.*



## THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.

*Canis Domesticus.* Linn.

*Le Chien de Berger.* Buff.

*Shepherd's Dog.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 1. p. 238. Bew. Quadr. p. 299. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 166.

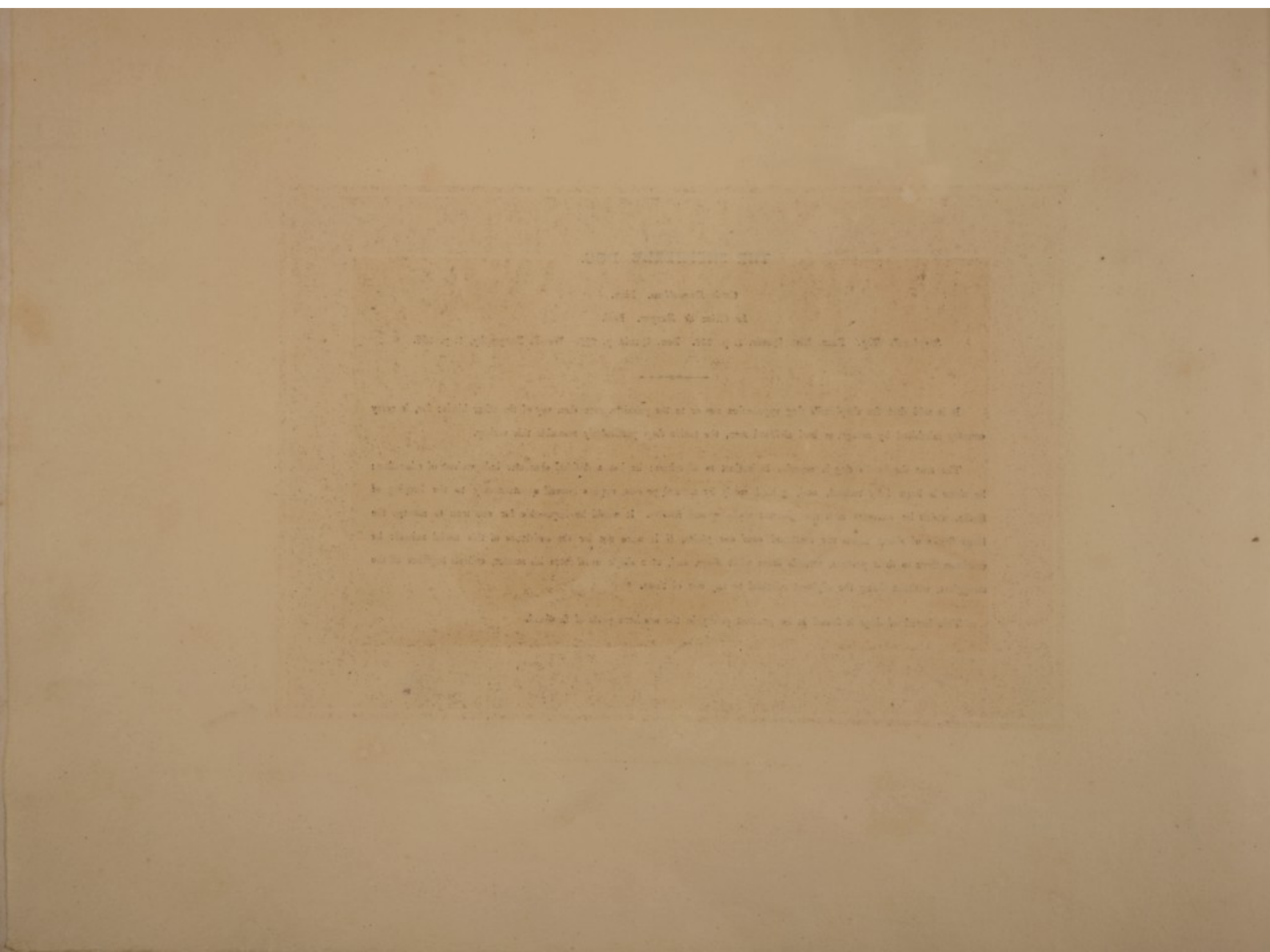
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It is said that the shepherd's dog approaches nearer to the primitive race than any of the other kinds; for, in every country inhabited by savage, or half civilized men, the native dogs particularly resemble this variety.

The true shepherd's dog is superior in instinct to all others; he has a decided character independent of education; he alone is born fully trained, and, guided solely by natural powers, applies himself spontaneously to the keeping of flocks, which he executes with the greatest vigilance and fidelity. It would be impossible for one man to manage the large flocks of sheep which are scattered over our plains, if it were not for the assistance of this useful animal: he conducts them to their pasture, attends them while there, and, at a single word from his master, collects together all the stragglers, without doing the slightest mischief to any one of them.

This breed of dogs is found in its greatest purity in the northern parts of Scotland.







PIKE.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. H. Smith, 17, Old Bailey, London, New & Old.*



## THE PIKE.

*Esox Lucius.* Linn.

*Le Brochet.* Lacepede.

*Pike.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 3. No. 153. pl. 63. Shaw. Gen. Zool. 5. p. 100. pl. 108. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 180.

The pike inhabits most of the European rivers and lakes, where it commits great ravages among the other fish. It not only preys upon the smaller species, but also on those which are as large, and sometimes larger than itself. Its voracity is very great, and the fish that it will destroy in a short time, is really surprising; so much so, that a well stocked pond has been known to be extremely reduced in numbers, by one of these creatures, in a few weeks.

The pike has been observed to seize its prey by the head, which it holds firmly between its teeth till it is softened in its capacious throat, and prepared for digestion, after which it draws in the remainder by degrees, till it has swallowed the whole. It is not content with fish only, but devours water birds, rats, serpents, &c.

These fish sometimes grow to a very large size. Bloch mentions them from six to eight feet in length, and adds, that he saw the skeleton of the jaws of a pike which was ten inches wide.







SWALLOW.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. D. Smith, 27, Old Bailey, London. April 1840.*



## THE SWALLOW.

*Hirundo Rustica.* Linn.

*Hirondelle de Cheminee.* Buff.

*Chimney Swallow.* Will. Orn. p. 212. pl. 39. Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. No. 168. pl. 58.

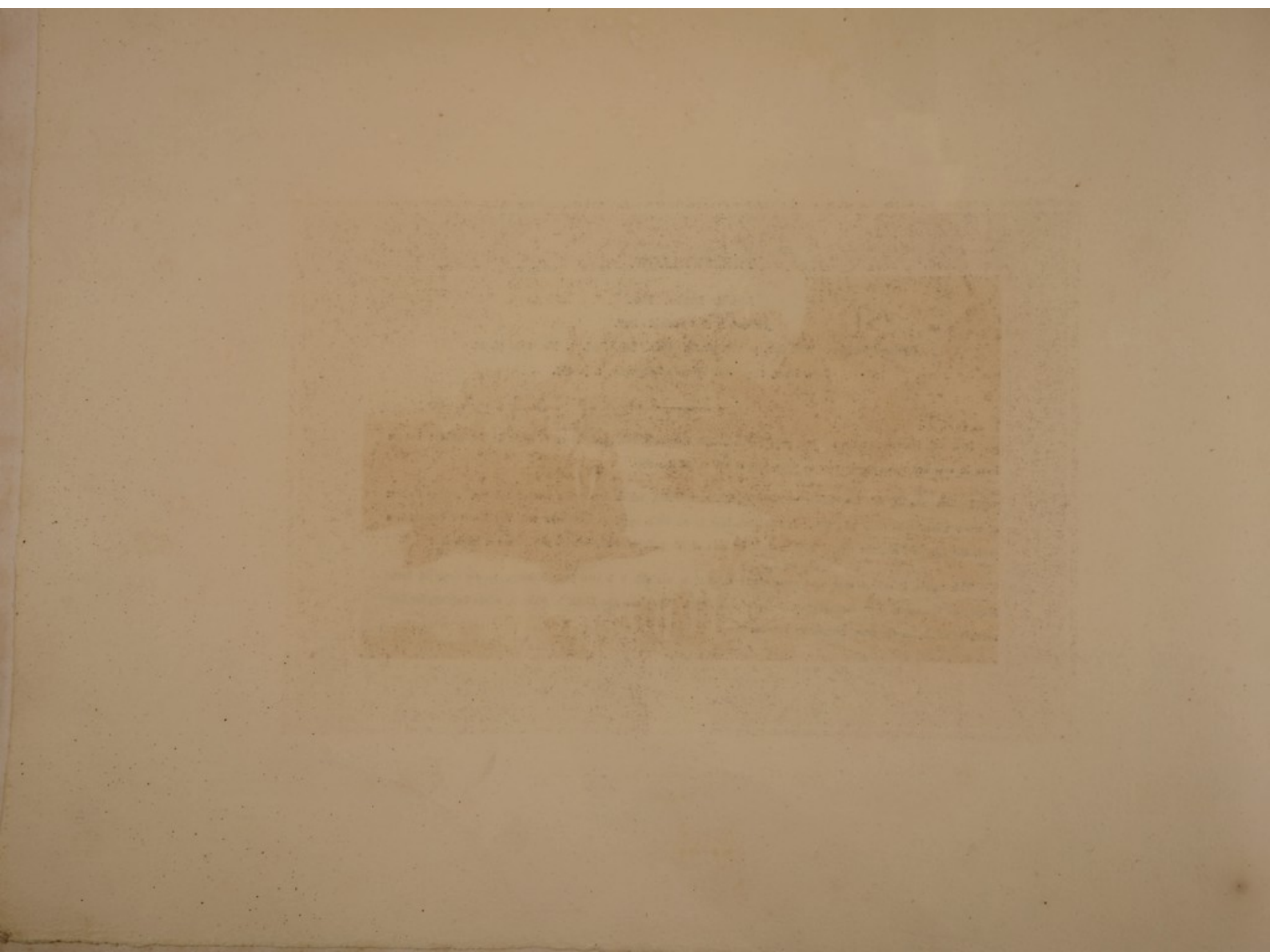
Bew. Birds, 1. p. 261. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 497.

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It is well known that the swallow pays us an annual visit in March, and leaves us again in September; but we have in vain attempted to discover to what part of the world it retires.

Latham tells us, that this species builds universally in chimnies, within five or six feet of the top, making its nest of mud, mixed with straw and hair. It lays from four to six white eggs, speckled with red, and has two broods in a year, the first in June, the second in August. The note of the male is weak, but his warble is not unpleasant.

This species is spread over most parts of the world: on one side it is seen from Norway, to the Cape of Good Hope; on the other, from Kamtschatka, to India and Japan. They are also found in America, where they migrate from north to south, in the same manner as with us.





WALEUS.

Designed, Engraved & Published by W. D. Smith, 27, St. Charles Street, Finsbury Square, London. April 1845.





## THE WALRUS.

*Trichecus Rosmarus.* Linn.

*Le Morse.* Buff.

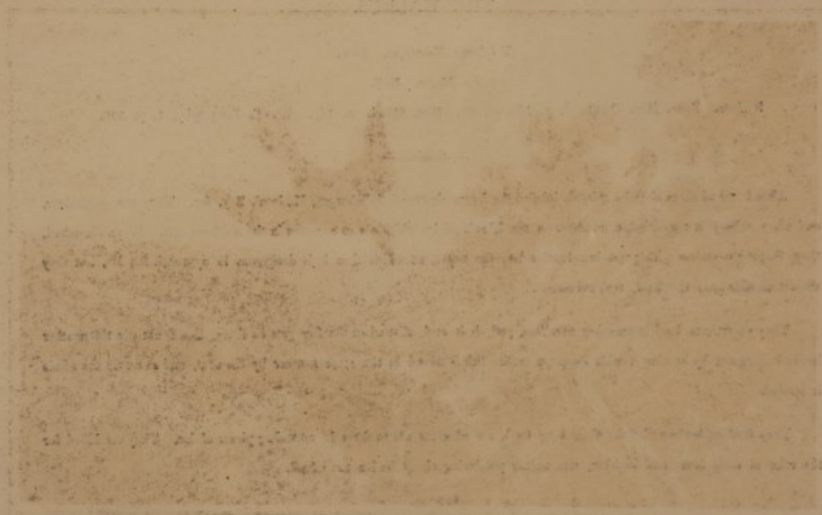
*Walrus.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 2. p. 266. pl. 97. Bew. Quadr. p. 467. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 320.

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Abundance of these singular animals inhabit the frozen shores of Spitzbergen, Hudson's Bay, &c. They are gregarious, and often collect in considerable numbers on the islands of ice which are so common in the northern seas. When disturbed, they throw themselves with great impetuosity into the water, at which time it is dangerous to approach the ice, lest they should tumble into the boat, and upset it.

They sometimes land in amazing numbers, and, it is said, that when the first gets on shore, it will not stir till another forces it forward by beating it with its great teeth; this is served in the same manner by the next, and so on till the whole is landed.

They feed on herbs and fish: their long teeth are of great use to them in ascending pieces of ice. They are killed for the sake of their teeth and blubber, one walrus producing about half a tun of oil.





PASSENGER PIGEON.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Smith, N<sup>o</sup> 7, Oldland Street, Fleet Street, London, April 1834.*





## THE PASSENGER PIGEON.

*Columba Migratoria.* Linn.

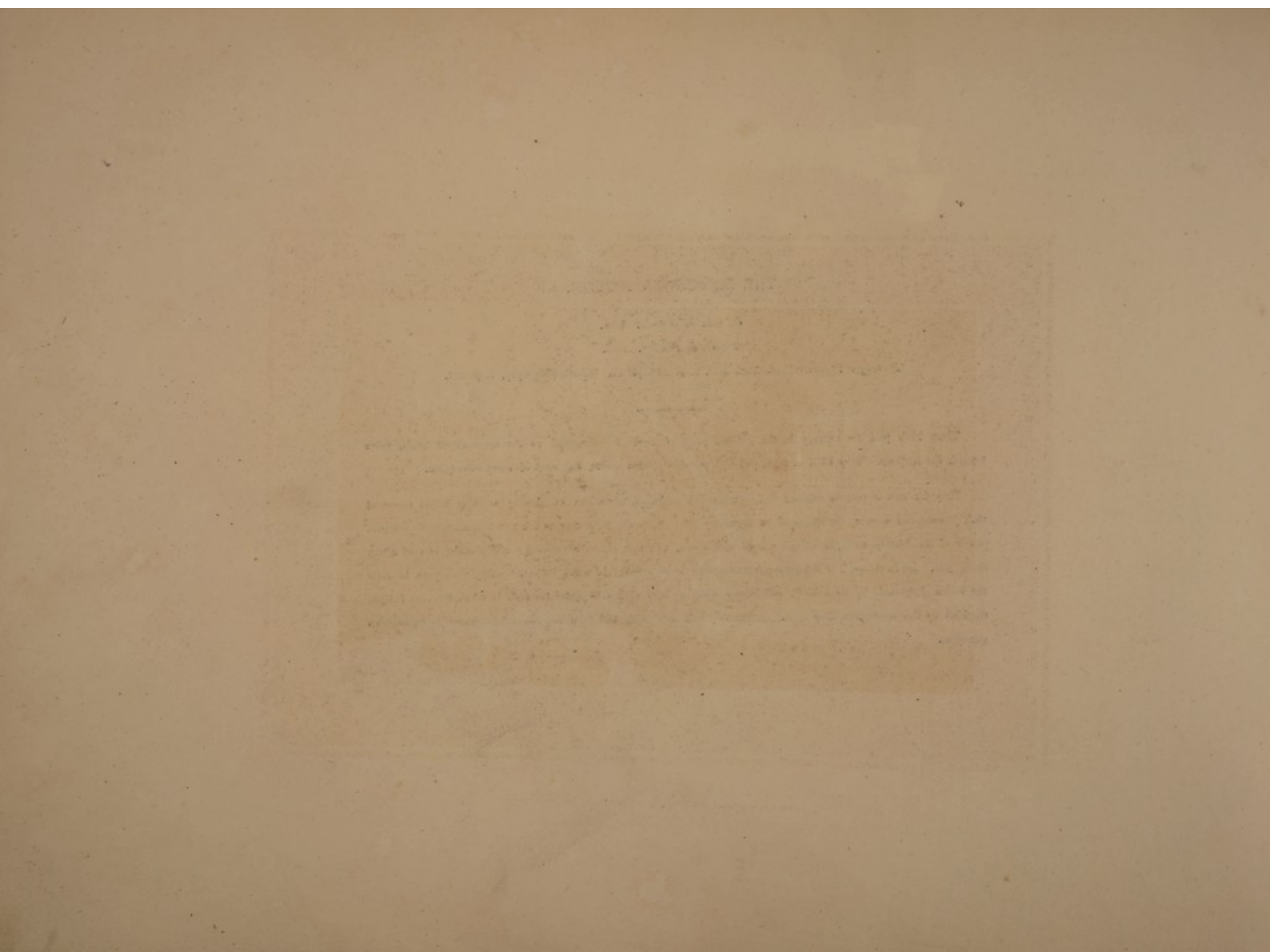
*Pigeon de Passage.* Buff.

*Passenger Pigeon.* Penn. Arct. Zool. 2. p. 322. pl. 14. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 474.

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These birds pass the summer in the northern parts of North America, and on the approach of winter move towards the southern. They build in trees, and feed principally upon acorns, and mast of every description.

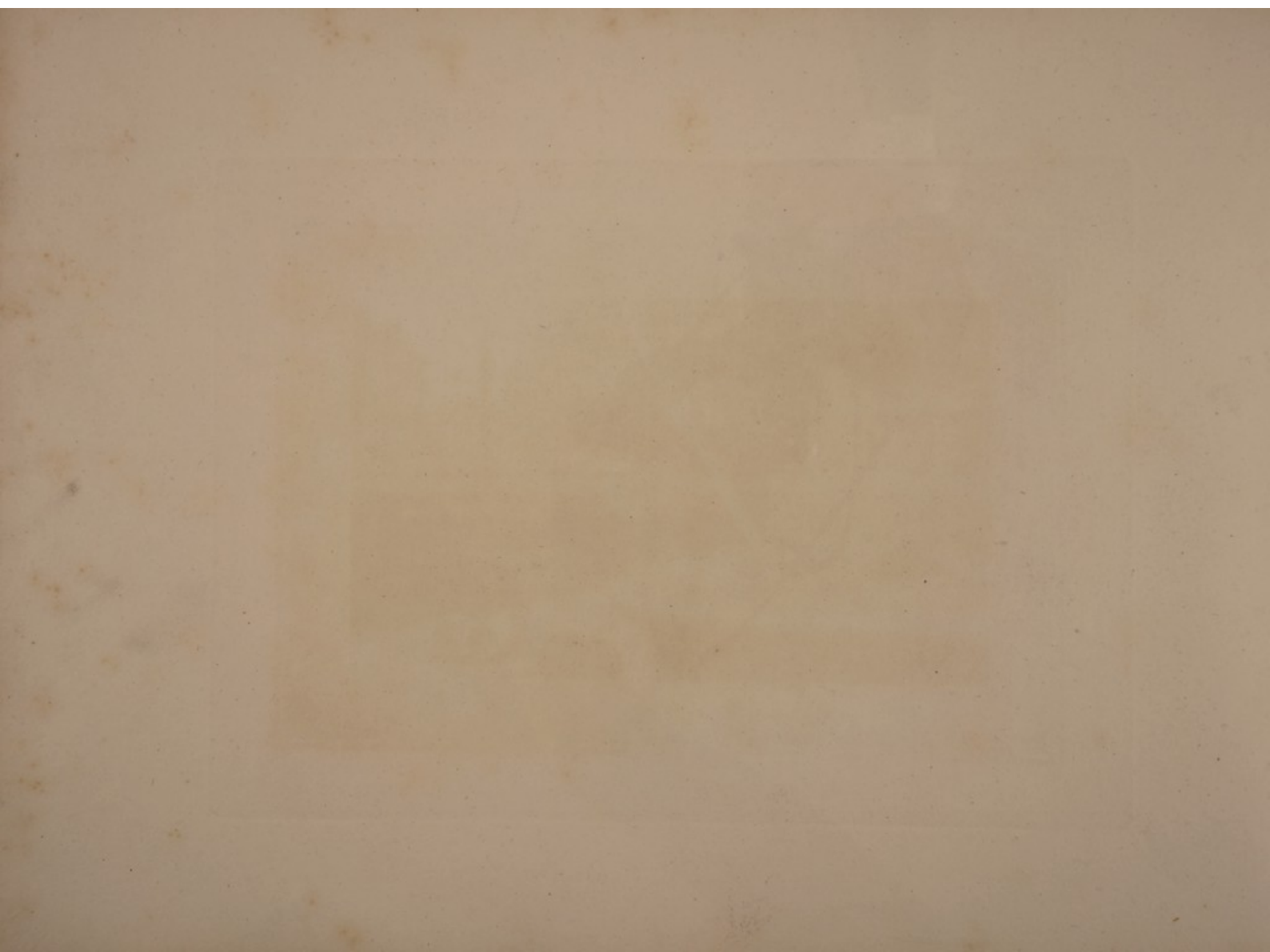
They are seen to pass in amazing flocks during their periodical migrations, occasionally alighting in the course of their journey, and covering the foliage of considerable woods. While the *flight time* (as it is termed) continues, the common people of the country easily knock them from their roosts, and thus obtain a nourishing and pleasant food at a very cheap rate. In Louisiana it is a common entertainment in an evening, in which ladies frequently participate, to enter the woods frequented by these birds, and burn a small quantity of sulphur under the trees in which they are lodged: stupified by this application, they almost immediately quit their hold, and drop senseless to the ground in considerable quantities.





SNAIL.

*Designed by Francis & Published by W. G. Smith, 27, Strand Street, St. James's, London, New & Old.*



## THE SNAIL.

*Helix Hortensis.* Linn.

*L'Helice des Jardins.* Bose.

*Garden Snail.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 4. No. 129. pl. 84. f. 129.

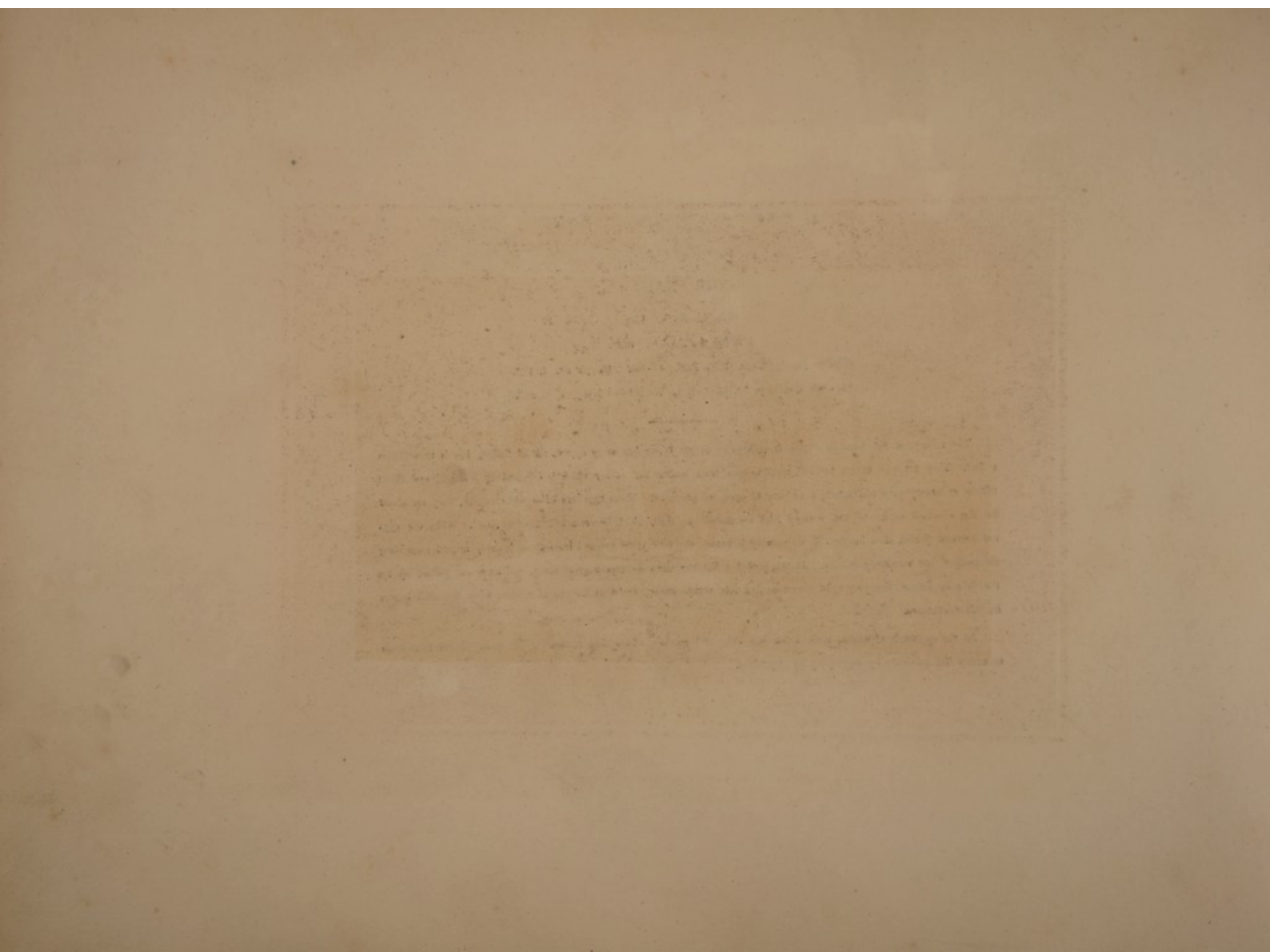
Da Cost. Conch. p. 72. pl. 4. f. 1. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 586.

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The manner in which snails approach each other in the spring has every appearance of fiction, but is nevertheless a fact. They are well known to dart small arrows from one to the other, which is followed by a union, and about fifteen or twenty days afterwards, a number of eggs are produced. These eggs are of a white colour; they are about the size of small peas, and are covered with a membranous shell, which becomes brittle when dried. When the eggs are hatched (which soon happens if the weather is warm), the little snails proceed from them in every respect resembling the mother, but extremely delicate. At this period a hot sun often destroys a great many, and more are picked up by the different animals that prey upon them; so that few, comparatively, arrive at the age of a year, when the shell attains its full consistence.

At the approach of winter, snails retire into holes and crevices, where they remain till the spring invites them forth to annoy the gardener by destroying his vegetables.

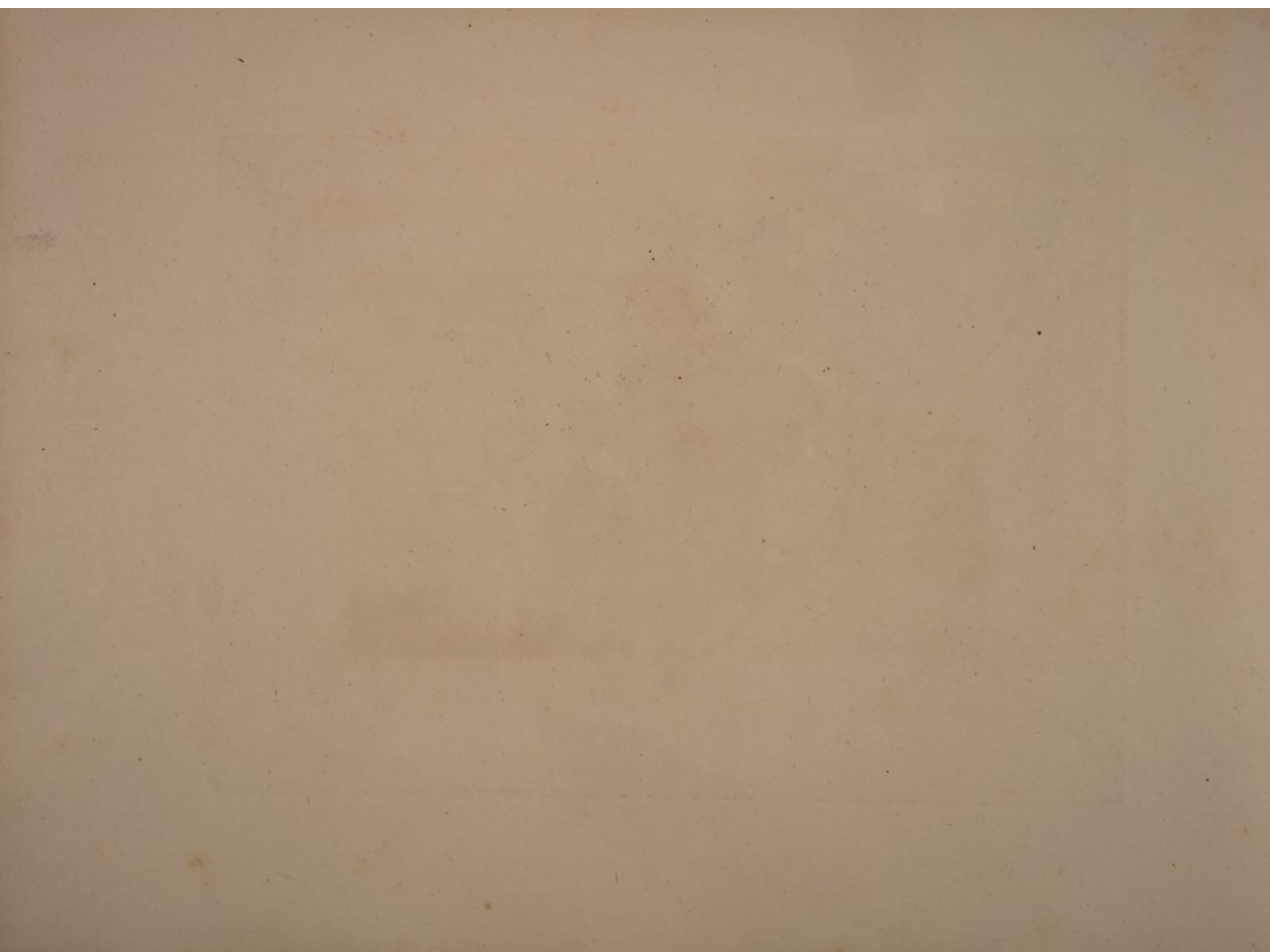






GIRAFFE.

Designed, Engraved, & Published by W. Smith, 27, Oldland Street, Fleet Street, London, June 1. 1819.



## THE GIRAFFE.

*Camelopardalis Giraffa.* Linn.

*Le Giraffe.* Buff.

*Giraffe.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 1. p. 65. pl. 11. Bew. Quadr. p. 106. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 42.

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The singular name of camelopard has been given to the giraffe on account of its resemblance to the two animals expressed by that word. In the form of its head, and the length of its neck, it resembles the camel, while the shape of the spots, and the colour of the skin, reminds us of the leopard.

These animals, according to Buffon, are found towards the 28th degree of southern latitude, in that part of Africa inhabited by the negroes, which the Hottentots call *brinas*, or *briquas*. The species does not appear to be spread, towards the south, beyond the 29th degree, nor to extend to the eastward more than five or six degrees from the meridian of the Cape. The Cafres who inhabit the eastern coasts of Africa, know nothing of the giraffe, nor does it appear that the animal has ever been seen by those who occupy the western shores. We may therefore conclude that they are wholly confined to the interior.

The giraffe finds it very difficult to graze, owing to the great length of its fore legs; it therefore feeds principally on the leaves of the mimosa; a common tree in those parts of Africa which are inhabited by this animal.







MACKEREL.

Designed, Engraved & Published by W. D. Colver, 17, Strand, Street, London, W.C.2.



## THE MACKEREL.

*Scomber Scomber.* Linn.

*Le Maquereau.* Lacepede.

*Mackerel.* Will. Ichth. p. 81. Penn. Brit. Zool. 3. No. 132. pl. 51. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 169.

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This well known fish, which annually visits our shores, is an inhabitant not only of the northern seas, but also of several of the more distant parts of the ocean, being found in abundance about the Canaries, near Surinam, St. Croix, &c.

During winter mackerel hide themselves in the mud, from whence they emerge in the spring, to migrate wherever their instinct leads them. Vast shoals of them pass, like the herrings, round the coasts of Great Britain, and, like those fish, afford to the inhabitants abundance of agreeable and wholesome food, at a moderate expense.

The mackerel of the Baltic, and the Mediterranean sea, are smaller than those farther north. The former scarcely exceed a foot in length, and seldom weigh more than a pound; but in the north seas we find them two feet long, and Pennant mentions one that was sold in London, weighing five pounds and a quarter.

These fish spawn in June, and deposit their eggs among the stones near the shore. They die immediately after being taken from the water, and when perfectly fresh, emit a phosphoric light.

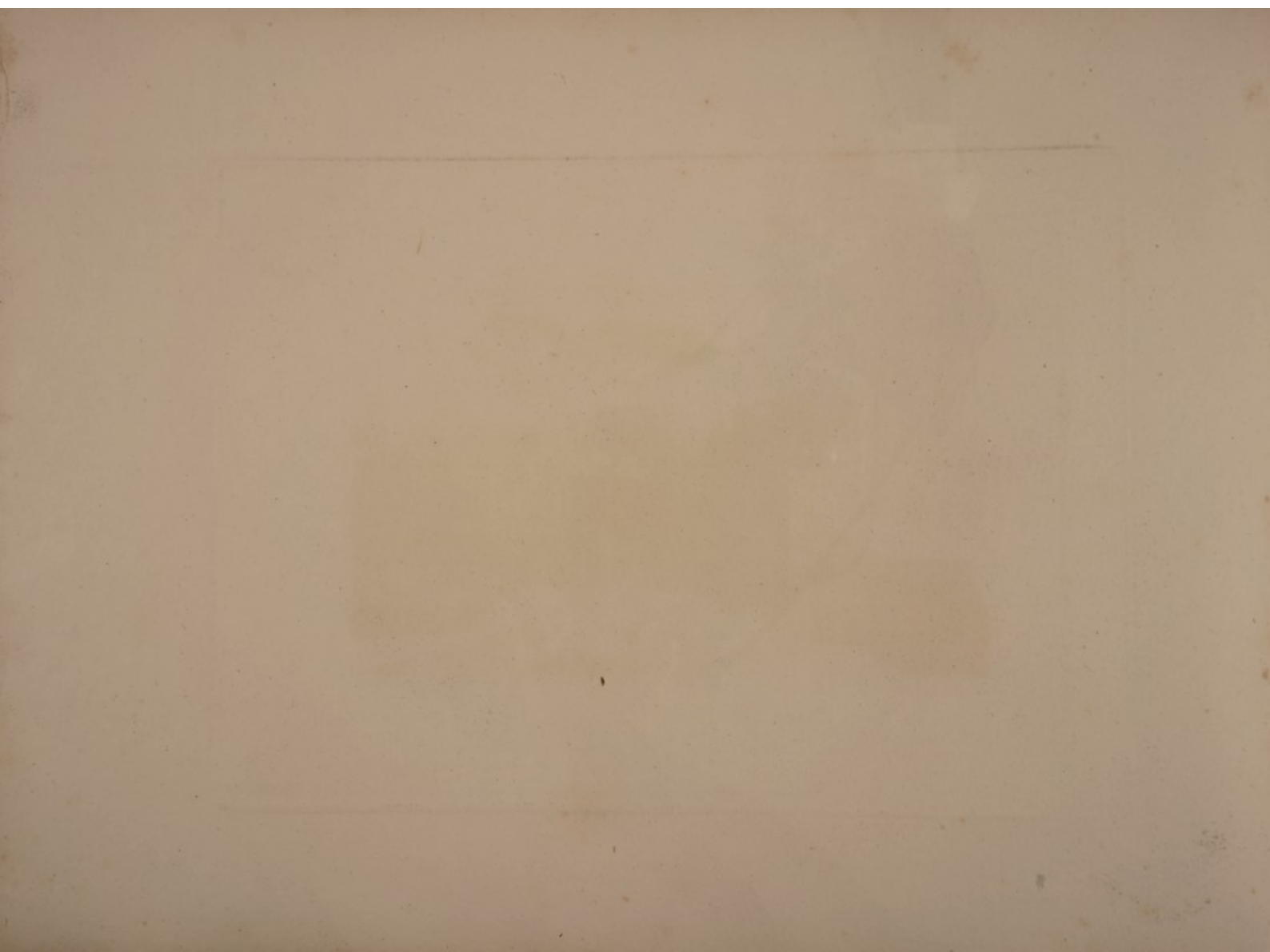




FIR TREE.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Daniell, St. J. Church Lane, Strand, London. April 1840.*





## THE FIR TREE.

*Pinus Sylvestris.* Linn.

*Le Pin.* Lamark.

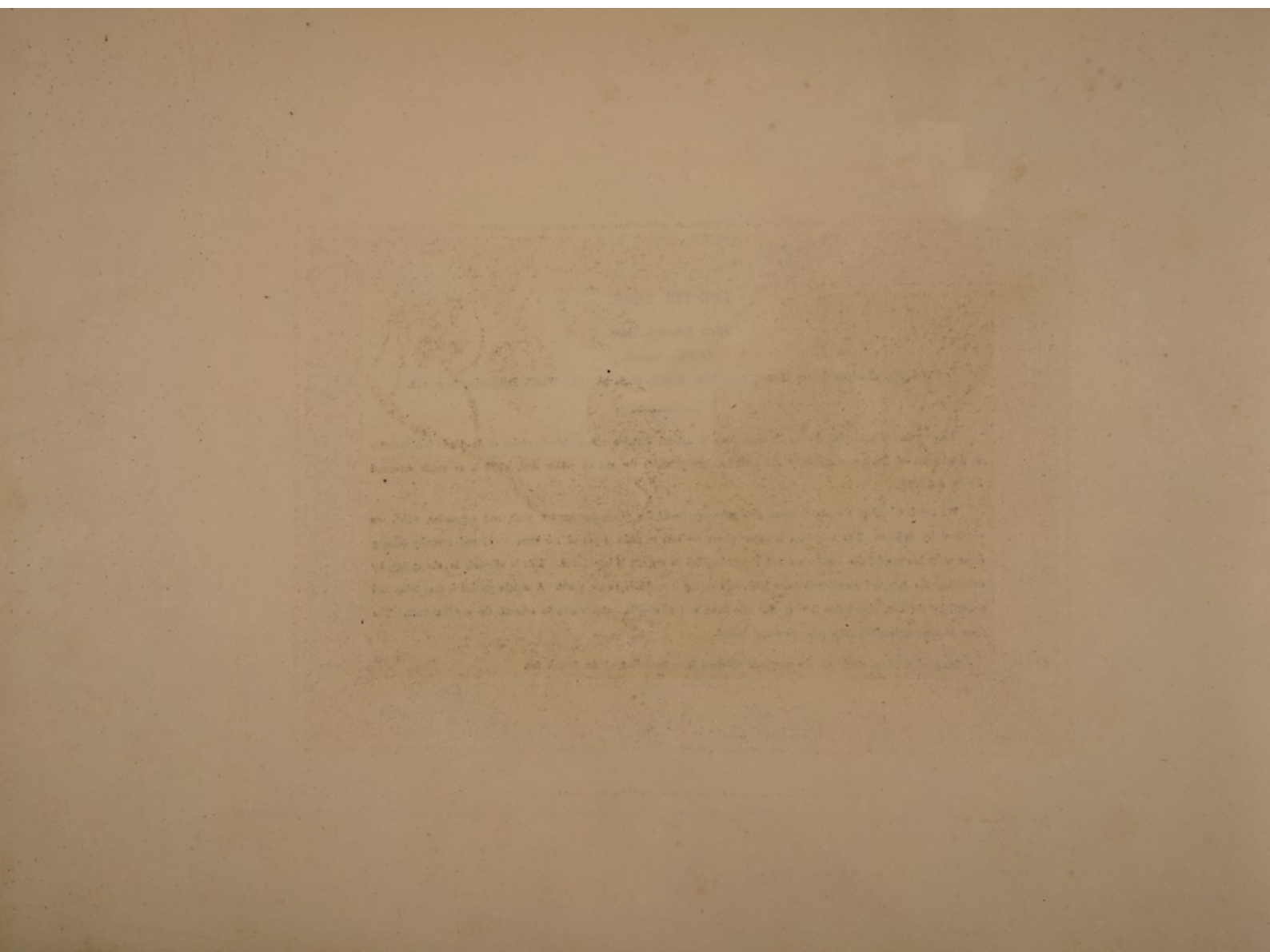
*Scotch Fir.* Evelyn's Sylva. Hunter, 1. p. 274. Blackw. Herb, pl. 190. Wood's Zoography, 3. p. 218.

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This species of wild pine derives its name from its natural situation among the mountains of Scotland: it is common in most parts of Europe, particularly the northern, and produces the red or yellow deal, which is so much esteemed for its durability.

We are indebted to this, in common with other species of the genus, for our tar, pitch, and turpentine, which are obtained by incision. The fishermen in some places are said to make ropes of the inner bark, and necessity (among other uses) has taught the Laplanders and Kamtschatdales to convert it into bread. This is effected, in the spring, by collecting the soft and succulent interior bark, and drying it carefully in the shade. A certain portion is then taken and toasted by the fire, after which it is ground into flour, and steeped in warm water, to take off the resinous taste. The flour is afterwards made into thin cakes and baked.

Some of the best masts for the navy are obtained from the tallest of the Scotch firs.









## THE RAVEN.

*Corvus Corax.* Linn.

*Le Corbeau.* Buff.

*Ræon.* Will. Orn. p. 121. pl. 18. Alb. Av. 2. pl. 20. Brit. Zool. 1. p. 213. No. 74.

Bew. Birds, 1. p. 63. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 435.

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In England the raven builds in trees, frequently in the neighbourhood of ruined buildings; but in Greenland, and Iceland, it nestles in the holes of rocks, forming its habitation of roots and twigs, and lining the inside with hair, moss, &c. The hoarseness of its voice is become proverbial: its horrid appetite for carrion, though detestable in itself, is often of essential service to the inhabitants of hot climates, by relieving them from the principal source of infectious disease.

Among the American savages the raven is considered as an emblem of returning health: the northern Indians, on the contrary, detest this, and the whole race of crows. The Greenlanders eat its flesh, and use the skin, wing-feathers, and quills, for different purposes.





ICHNEUMON.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Smith, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, London. April 1830.*



## THE ICHNEUMON.

*Viverra Ichneumon.* Linn.

*La Mangouste.* Buff.

*Ichneumon.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 2. p. 54. Shaw, Gen. Zool. 1. p. 379. pl. 92.

Bew. Quadr. p. 237. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 256

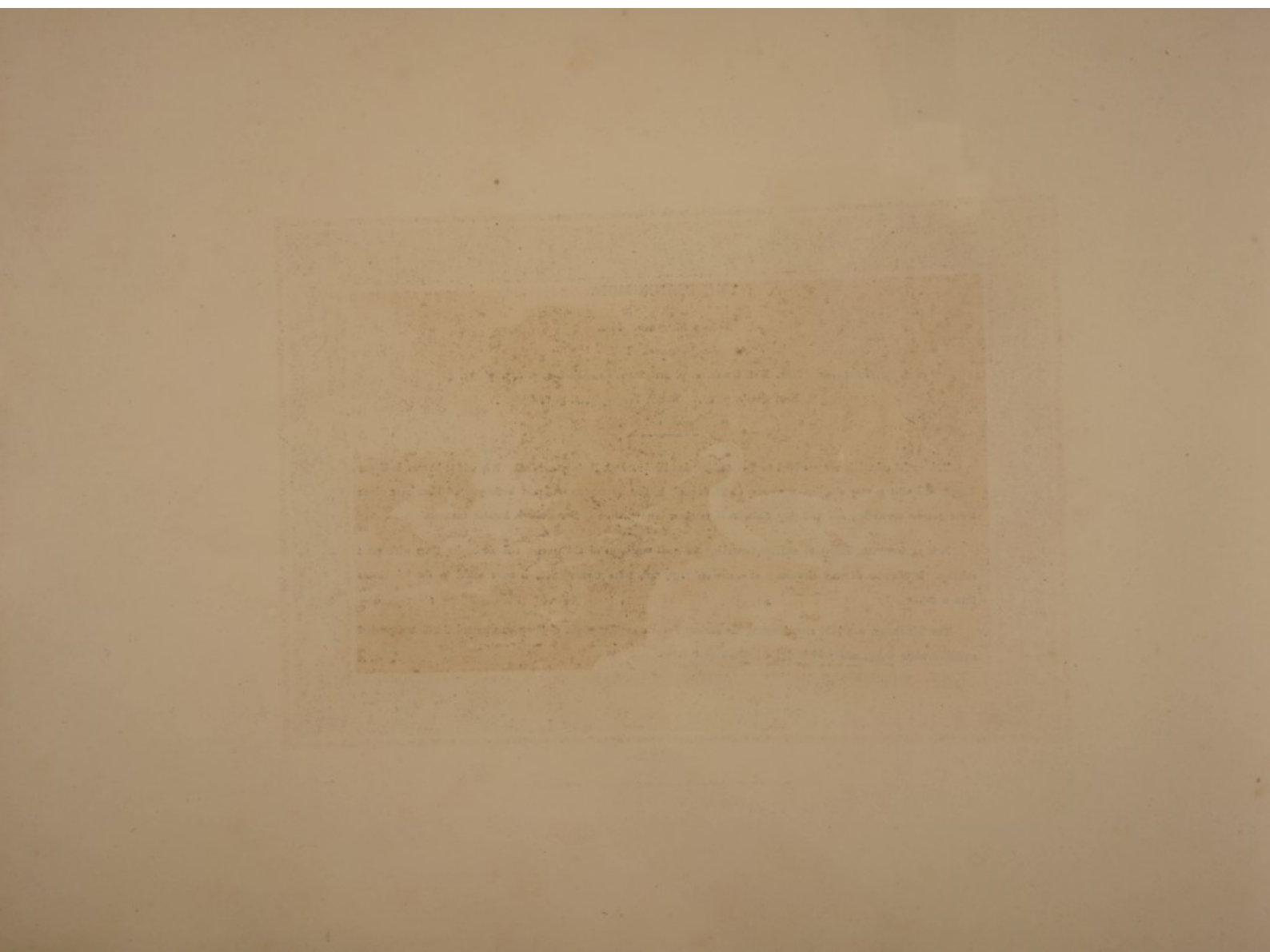
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This useful animal is not confined to Egypt alone, but inhabits both Barbary and India: it is said to be rare in Upper Egypt, and what is very singular, if we may credit Sonnini, is, that ichneumons are found in the greatest abundance where there are no crocodiles, and that they decrease in numbers in proportion as those animals become common.

It is an inveterate enemy to serpents, attacking the most venomous of the species, and destroying them with great celerity. It likewise devours abundance of crocodiles' eggs, and, when domesticated, is more useful to the inhabitants than a cat.

The ichneumon was held sacred among the ancient Egyptians. The people of Heracleum treated it with the greatest attention while living, and paid it divine honours after death.







GANNET.

*Engraved, & Published by W.B. Smith 27, Strand Street, London, April 1840.*



## THE GANNET.

*Pelicanus Bassanus.* Linn.

*Le Fou de Bassan.* Buff.

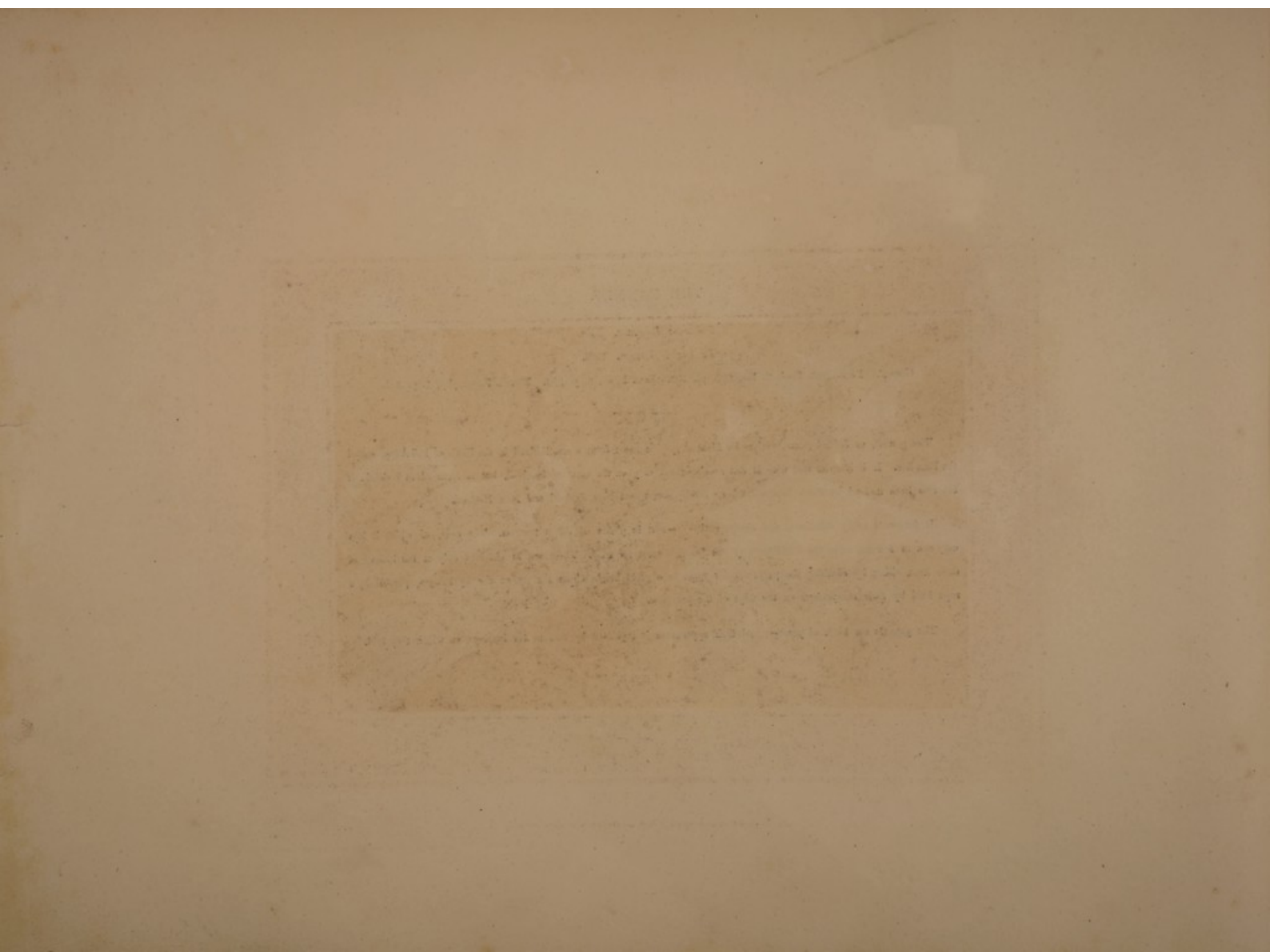
*Gannet.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 2. No. 293. pl. 103. Bew. Birds, 2. p. 393. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 561.

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The gannet, or Soland goose, derives its Linnean specific name from a small island in the Firth of Edinburg, called the Bass Isle. It is likewise met with in vast numbers, not only on the coast of Scotland, but as far north as Iceland: it has also been noticed by Cook in the southern hemisphere, about New Zealand and New Holland.

It frequents rocky situations, and always makes its nest in places of difficult access. The eggs, of which it lays only one at a time, serve the inhabitants of the Scottish coast for food. These can be obtained only at the hazard of their lives, either by climbing the perpendicular rocks to a great height above the sea, or else by being suspended by a rope held by their companions on the edge of the precipice.

The gannets are birds of passage, and their appearance is regulated by that of the herrings, on which they feed.

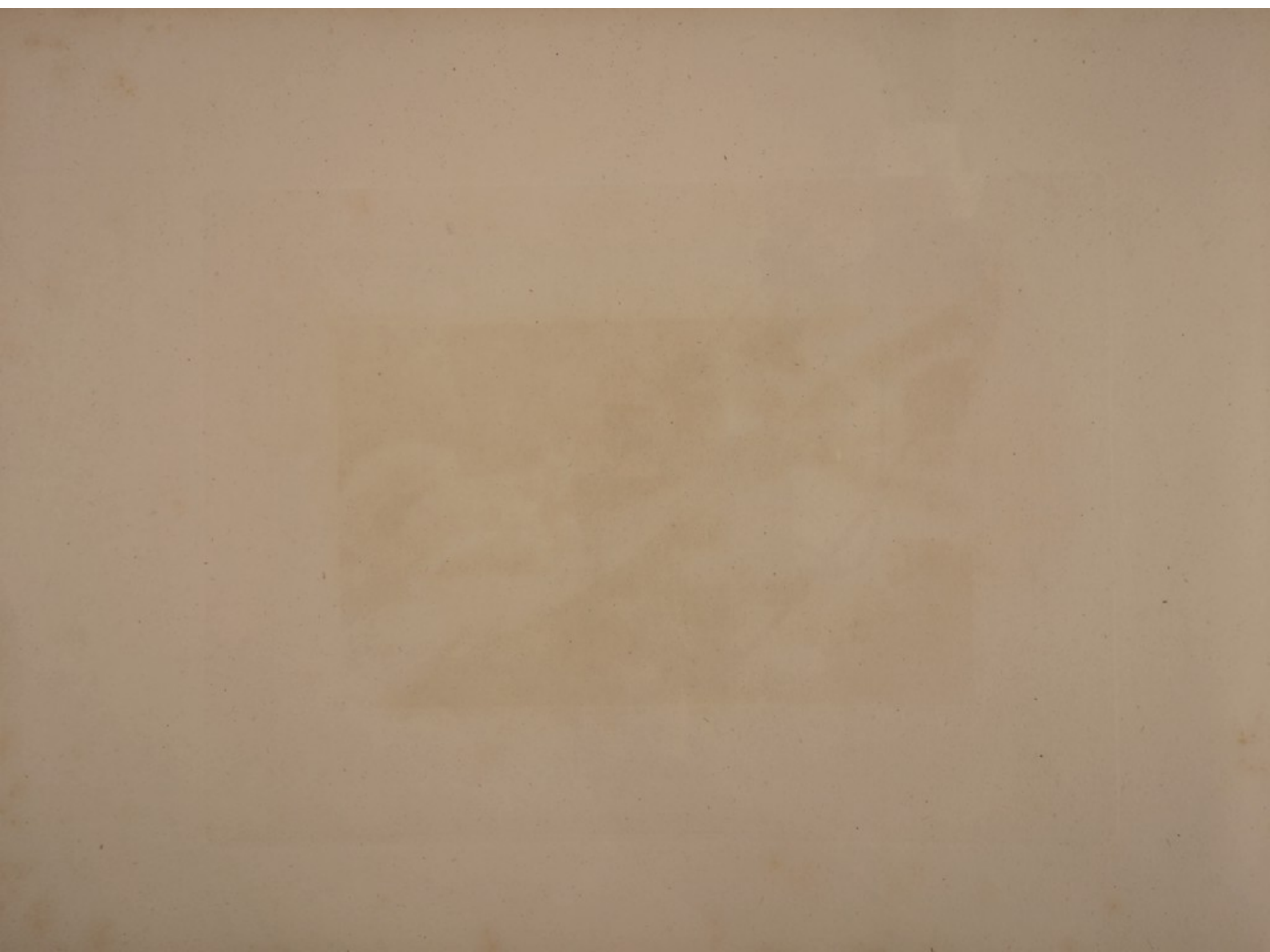






SQUIRREL.

*Designed & Engraved by Wm. Daniell. By Charles & John Flaxman. London. 1794.*



## THE SQUIRREL.

*Sciurus Vulgaris.* Linn.

*L'Ecreuil.* Buff.

*Squirrel.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 2. p. 138. Bew. Quadr. p. 352. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 290.

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This elegant little animal is not an uncommon inhabitant of our woods; but it is by no means confined to England, being found in most parts of the northern world, where there is wood enough to afford it a sufficient shelter. In the cold countries of Siberia and Kamtschatka, the fur of the squirrel becomes of an exquisite softness, and changes, during winter, from a red to an elegant grey, returning to its original colour on the approach of summer.

Moss and dried leaves are the materials the squirrel makes use of to construct its nest, which it places between the fork of two branches; it makes two holes in its habitation, but carefully defends itself from the cold, by stopping that on the side from whence the wind blows. Its food consists chiefly of nuts and acorns, of which it collects a hoard against winter.

In a state of liberty the squirrel produces three or four young at a time. It never breeds when confined.





CRAB.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. G. Smith, 37, Strand, Street, Picture Palace, London, W.C.2.*





## THE LAND CRAB.

*Cancer Ruricola.* Linn.

*L'Ocypode Ruricole.* Bosc.

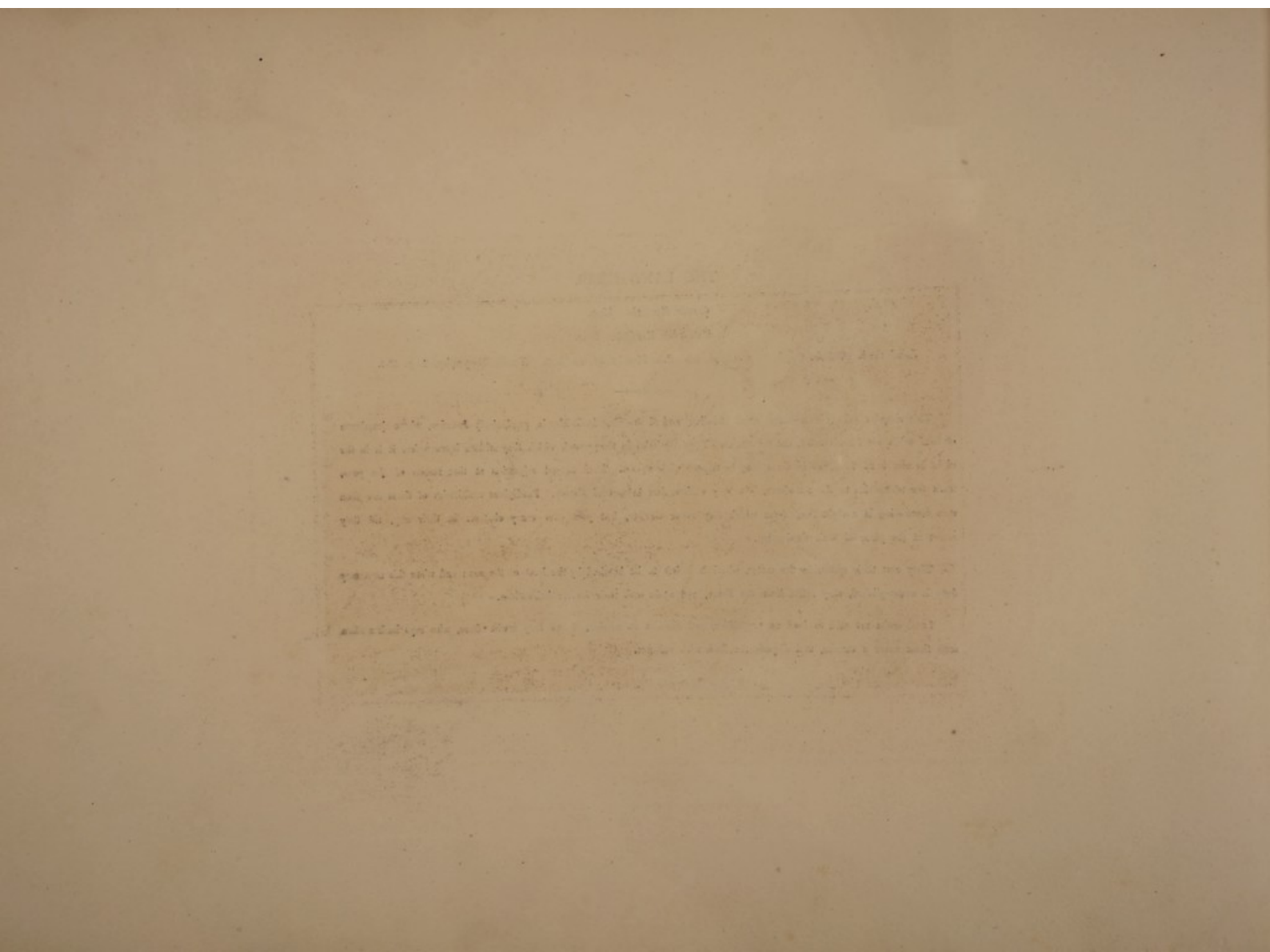
*Land Crab.* Catesb. Carol. 2. p. 32. pl. 32. Seb. Mus. 3. pl. 20. f. 5. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 534.

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This singular animal is an inhabitant of Carolina, and of the West India islands, particularly Jamaica, where abundance of land crabs are found among the mountains. They dig holes in the ground, which they seldom leave unless it is in the night in search of food, or in the spring to deposit their spawn. Their annual migration at that season of the year, from the mountains to the sea shore, is a very curious fact in natural history. Prodigious multitudes of them are then seen descending in a right line, from which they never deviate, but pass over every obstacle in their way, till they arrive at the place of their destination.

They cast their spawn in the water, where it is left to be hatched by the heat of the sun; and when this necessary duty is accomplished, they retire from the shore, and again seek their former habitations.

Land crabs are said to feed on vegetables, and likewise on carrion, if we may credit Bosc, who says he has often seen them cover a carcass, and dispute the flesh with vultures.





ELK.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by Wm. Daniell, St. J. Street, Strand, London, April 1815.*





## THE ELK.

*Cervus Alces.* Linn.

*L'Elan.* Buff.

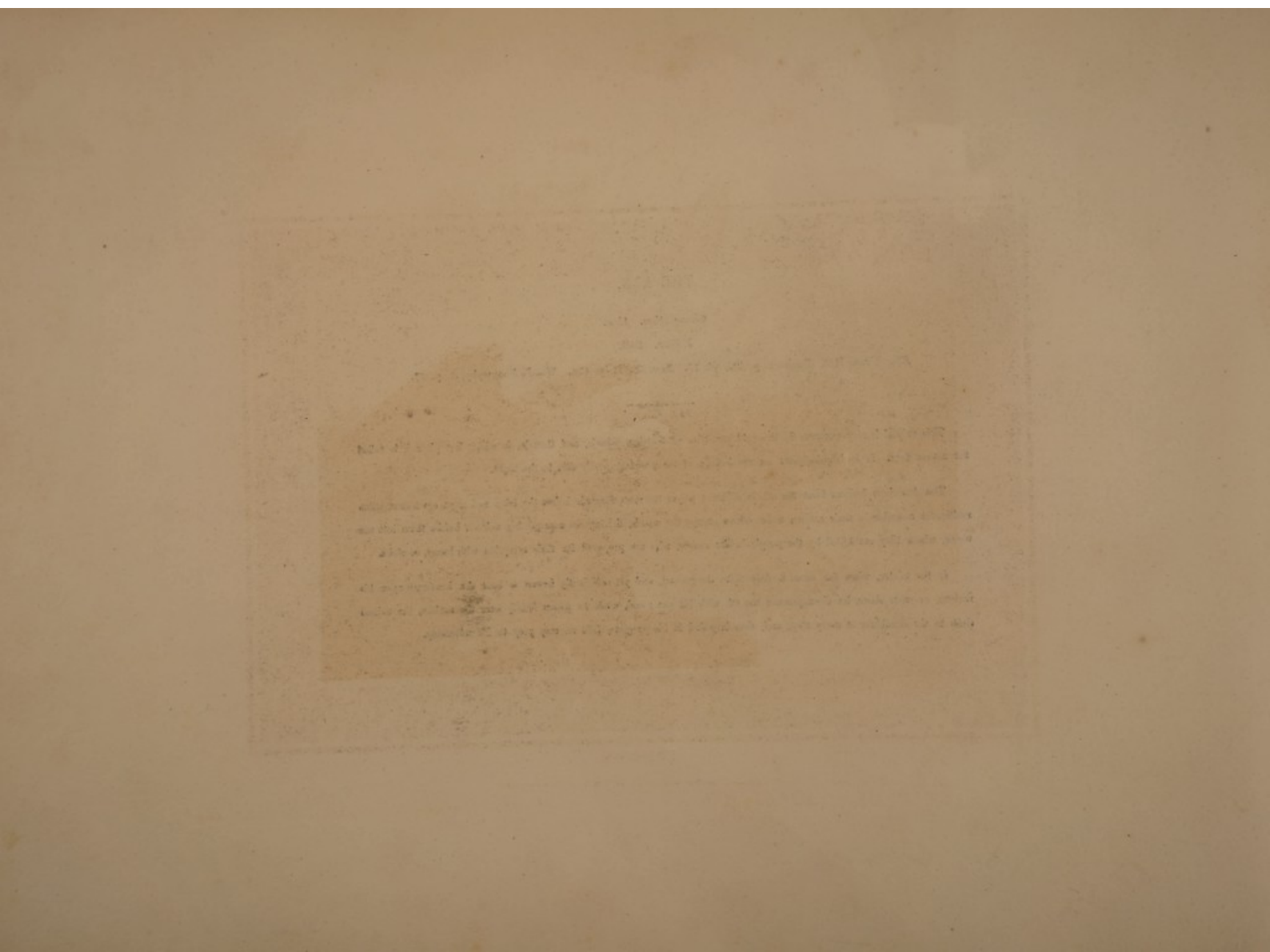
*Elk.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 1. p. 105. pl. 17. Bew. Quadr. p. 108. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 47.

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This animal is very common in the cold countries of Sweden, Siberia, and Canada, in which last place it is called the moose deer. It feeds principally on the boughs of trees, and generally eats in the night.

The American Indians hunt the elk in different ways: the most simple is before the lakes and rivers are frozen, when multitudes assemble in their canoes, while others occupy the woods, driving the unsuspecting animals before them into the water, where they are killed by the people in the canoes, who are prepared for their reception with lances, or clubs.

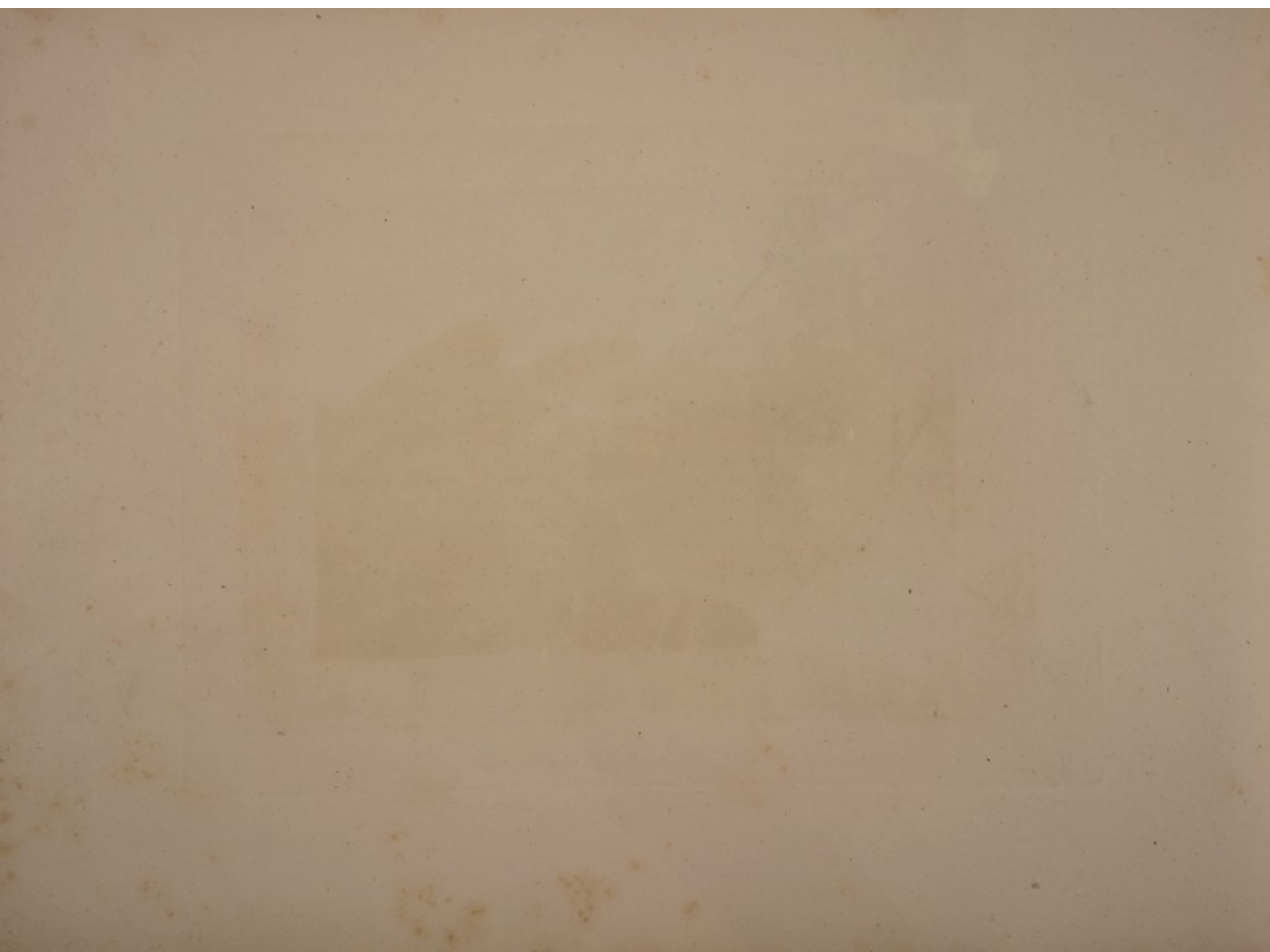
In the winter, when the snow is deep upon the ground, and yet sufficiently frozen to bear the huntsman upon his rackets, or snow shoes, he often pursues the elk with his gun; and, while he passes lightly over the surface, the animal sinks to the shoulders at every step, and, thus impeded in his progress, falls an easy prey to his adversary.





CONDOR.

*Engraved by W. B. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Cooper, Esq. London, 1804.*



## THE CONDUR.

*Fultur Gryphus.* Linn.

*Le Condor.* Buff.

*Condur.* Lath. Gen. Syn. 1. p. 4. and Suppl. 2. p. 1. f. 120. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 371.

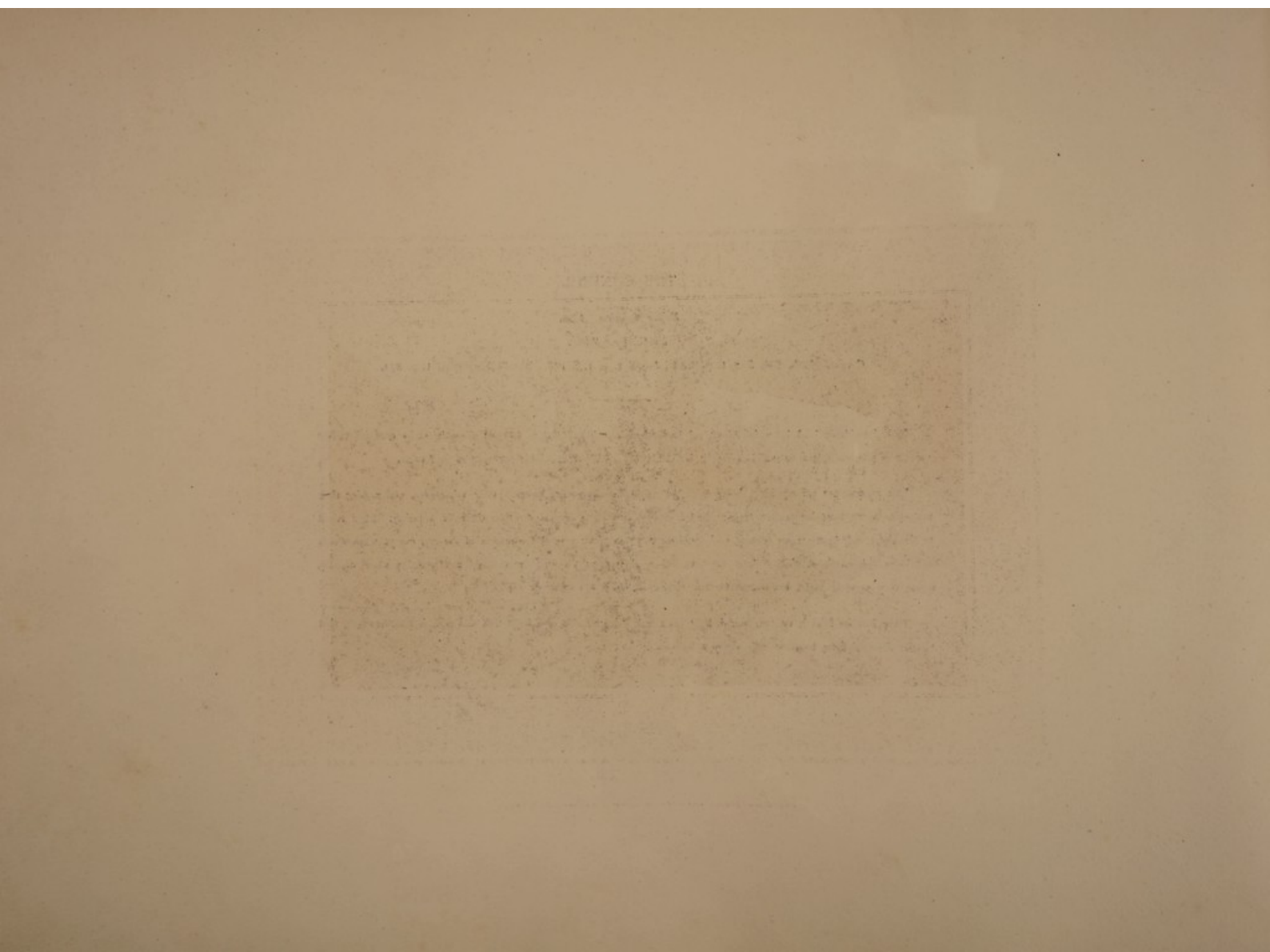
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This formidable bird is an inhabitant of South America, though Buffon will not allow it to be confined to that quarter of the world, but is confident that it is found both in Africa and Asia; perhaps also in Europe.

The condurs are solitary birds, living upon the mountains where they procure their subsistence, and making their nests among the most inaccessible rocks: the female lays two white eggs bigger than those of a turkey. They resort to the shore only in the rainy seasons, and the little they can pick up upon the margin of the sea, except when storms cast large fish on shore, obliges them to make but a short stay: they appear on the beach generally about evening, where they pass the night, and return to their proper haunts in the morning.

Their favorite food is carrion, though they will attack living animals of a large size, and such is their strength, that two or three of them together will subdue a bullock.







WILD GOAT.

*Engraved & Published by Wm. Smith, 27, Great Street, Strand, near the Theatre Royal, London. April 1810.*



## THE WILD GOAT.

*Capra Ibez.* Linn.

*Bouquetin.* Buff.

*Wild Goat.* Penn. Hist. Quadr. 1. p. 55. Bew. Quadr. p. 70.

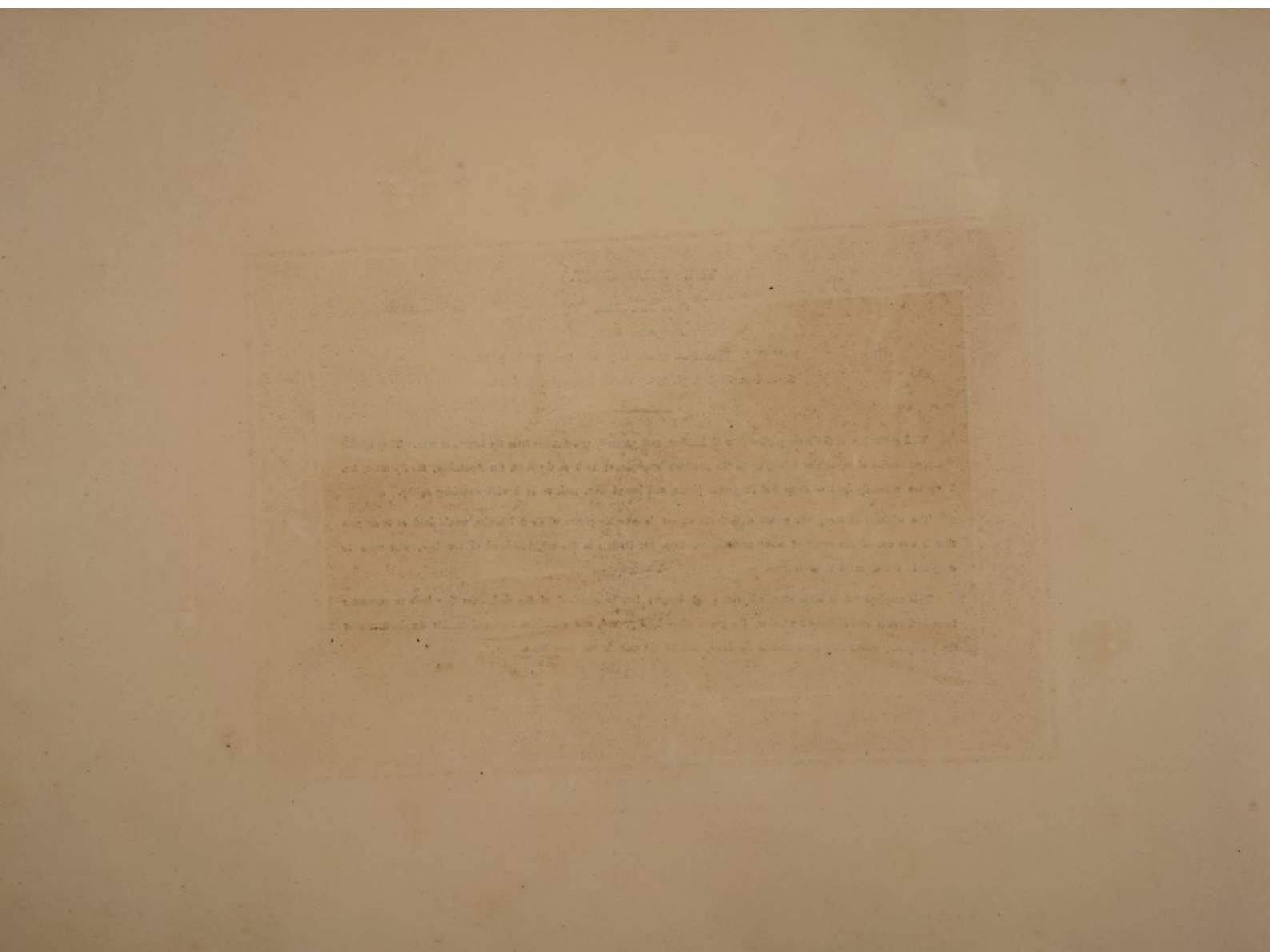
Shaw. Gen. Zool. 2. pl. 198. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 34.

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Wild goats live in the most perfect state of freedom, and generally at a distance from the haunts of man. They inhabit the great chains of mountains belonging to the northern hemisphere; such as the Alps, the Apennines, the Pyrenees, &c. They are naturally fond of steep and dangerous places, and bound from rock to rock with surprising agility.

The wildness of the goat's manners, and the almost inaccessible places which it inhabits, would lead us to suppose that it was out of the reach of man; nevertheless, there are hunters in the neighbourhood of the Alps, who seem to delight in the chase of these animals.

This employment is often attended with great danger; for, independent of the difficulties they have to encounter from bad roads and inclement weather, the goats, when hard pressed, will sometimes turn and tumble the hunters over the precipices, unless they have time to lie down, and let the animals run over them.







STURGEON.

*Engraved by W. H. Smith, St. J. Cleveland Street, Albany Square, London, N. W. 1.*



## THE STURGEON.

*Acipenser Sturio.* Linn.

*L'Acipensere Esturgeon.* Lacepede.

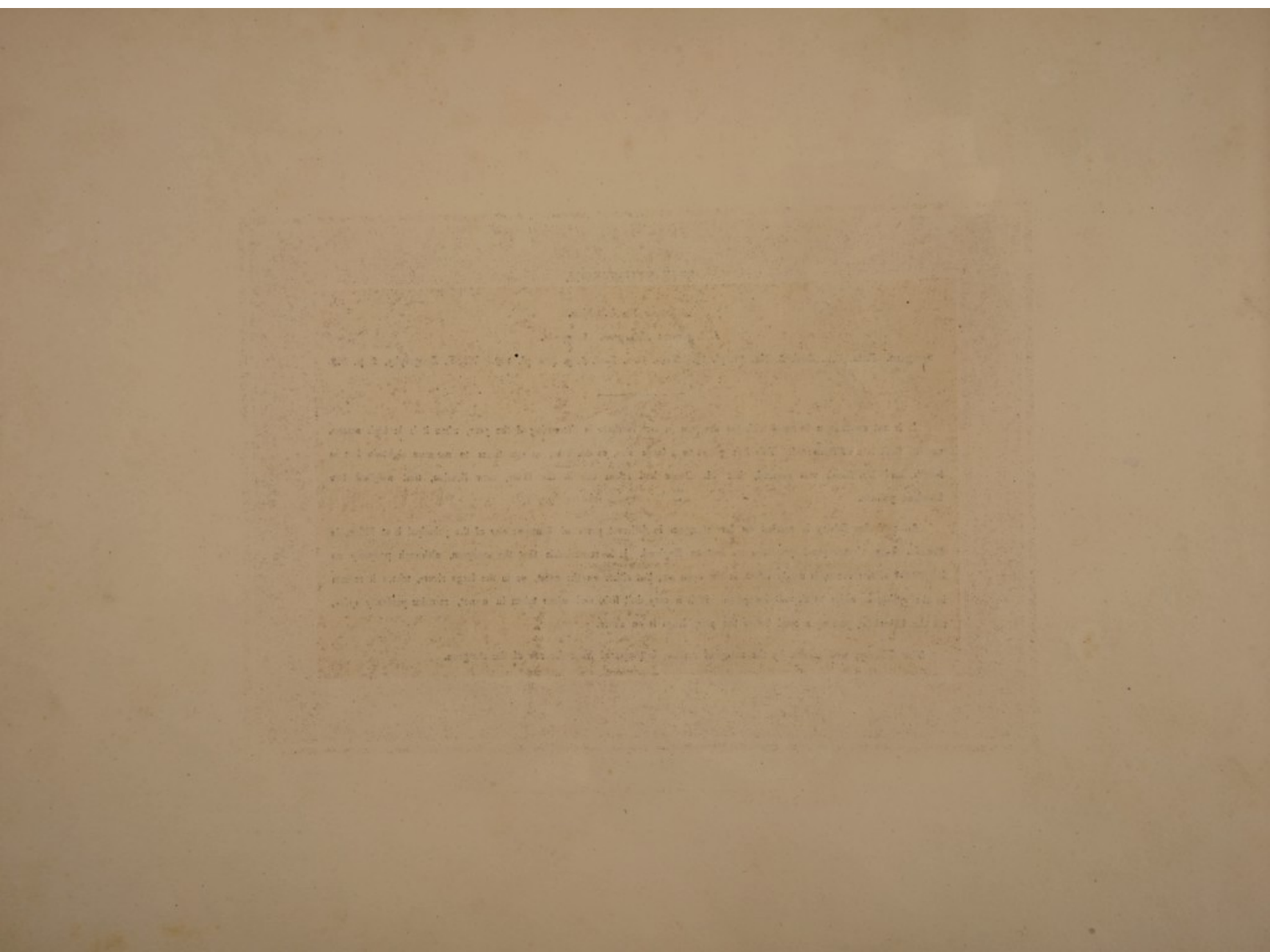
*Sturgeon.* Penn. Brit. Zool. 3. No. 53. pl. 19. Shaw. Gen. Zool. 5. p. 370. pl. 159. Wood's Zoography, 2. p. 229.

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It is not uncommon to meet with the sturgeon in our markets in the spring of the year, when it is in high season, and its flesh is well flavoured. This fish grows to a large size, so much so, as sometimes to measure eighteen feet in length, and Dr. Block was assured, that M. Gentz had taken one in the Oder, near Breslau, that weighed two hundred pounds.

An extensive fishery is carried on for sturgeon in different parts of Europe: one of the principal is at Pillau, in Prussia, from whence great quantities are sent to England. It is remarkable that the sturgeon, although properly an inhabitant of the ocean, is rarely taken in the open sea, but either on the coast, or in the large rivers, where it resorts in the spring in order to deposit its spawn. It is a very dull fish, and when taken in a net, remains perfectly quiet, till the fisherman, passing a cord below the gills, drags it on shore.

The delicacy, well known by the name of caviare, is prepared from the roe of the sturgeon.





MALLARD.

*Designed, Engraved & Published by W. H. Smith, 27, Strand, near Chancery Lane, London, June 1849.*





## THE MALLARD.

*Anas Bochas.* Lion.

*Le Canard Sauvage.* Buff.

*Mallard.* Penn. Brit Zool. 2. p. 591. pl. 97. Bew. Birds, 2. p. 327. Wood's Zoography, 1. p. 545.

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Prodigious numbers of these birds are caught annually in Lincolnshire, where the principal decoys of these kingdoms are to be seen. The singular manner in which the ducks are enticed into the nets, is fully detailed by Pennant in his British Zoology, where the reader will find many curious particulars respecting wild fowl.

The mallard breeds in low marshy grounds, laying from ten to sixteen eggs; and the young take to the water as soon as they are hatched. It sometimes happens that the duck will make her nest at a considerable distance from the water, in which case she will take her young in her beak or between her legs. Latham mentions a singular instance of a mallard being found at Etchingham, in Sussex, sitting upon an oak, twenty-five feet from the ground.

The French catch wild fowl in the same manner as we do; their chief decoys are in Picardy.

